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VOL. II NO. 13 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 15. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	10000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495		Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.	
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528		Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.	

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan *via* Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	..	16th Jan.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4956	17th. Jan.	29th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	28th. ,,	9th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tomonaga.	6189	21st. ,,	5th. Mar.
'Totteri Maru	..	..	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Togawa	4625	11th. Mar.	22nd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Nakashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karac about.
City of Athens A&C	5701	....	7th Jan ....
City of Poona A&C	7497	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	22nd Feb.....	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar ...
Trafford Hall A	5821	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	11th April...	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Clas. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1001	489	800
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LIAASA, 2784, Fri. 16th Jan. 6 a.m. Direct.
LUNGA, 2135, Mon. 19th Jan. 11 a.m. (P.D. & C.M.
DWARKA, 1935, Thu. 22nd 9 a.m. C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1935 tons: on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons. on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Veraval, Mongrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PUNDUA	2365	Thursday, 22nd Jan.
†PENTAKOTA.....	3418	,, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA....	3413	,, 19th. ,,
†PURNEA	2306	,, 5th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
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15th January, 1914.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....Yen.	75,000,000
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RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsinanfu
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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It is not necessarily the swiftest horse that first catches the judge's eye as the field flash past the winning post, for there is one all-important factor which has an immense bearing on the result of any horse race and in this factor is bound up much that is interesting and salient from a spectacular and sporting standpoint. We allude to the dexterity, tact and grit of the Jockey; his ability to ride to orders: his judgment of pace and staying power—in short his qualification to ride a skillful race and, perhaps a great finish: masterly qualities which give truth to the old saying. "*It is the bridle and spur that makes a good horse.*" Everybody knows that to fully appreciate the attractiveness or fascination of racing it is essential that the manœuvring of good jockeyism be carefully observed, and to permit of this being carried out successfully a BINOCULAR giving wide field and perfect definition is an absolute necessity.

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Busch's	Prismatic	"Lynkop"	8	diameter, Rs.	105
do.	do.	"Ultralux"		do. ,,	120
do.	do.	"Sollux"	6	do. ,,	138
do.	do.	do	10	do. ,,	155
do.	do.	"Terlux"	9	do. ,,	140
do.	Ordinary, Wide Vision			,,	45

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

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A few VACANCIES in Raja Motilal Grant Buildings situate at Bellasis Road and Lamington Road. Rent is moderate, and FLATS are convenient and well ventilated.

Five minutes walk from Train and Tram. Apply sharp to MEHTA on the premises, or at No. 14, Hamum Street, Fort. 1234

MANAGER required for FLOUR MILL in Punjab. Must be thoroughly experienced and reliable man. Apply to Box No. 208, with full particulars stating salary expected. 1249

TRAINED Nurses taken for a six months Midwifery Course. Terms begin March and September, C. M. B. Recognised Training School.—Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Cama and Aibless Hospitals, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Mathematics graduate TEACHER. Davar's College. 80 Esplanade Rd. 1266

WANTED a PARSI GRADUATE TEACHER for the New High School. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPALS.

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY a few LESSONS in pen-painting at pupil's residence. Reply stating terms to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED AT ONCE two Young Ladies for our Fancy Department, with experience preferred. Apply sharp. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LD. 1265

WANTED at once an efficient Correspondence CLERK, Anglo-Indian or Eurasian, who must be capable of taking charge of a voluminous Up-country correspondence. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1223.

WANTED—A Storekeeper for the State Stores, Bikaner State. Pay Rs. 60-5-70; security in cash required Rs. 700. Men with previous experience need only apply to the ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Bikaner (State), Rajputana.

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WANTED—A qualified Lady DOCTOR to attend on the family of the Raja Sahib of Ali-Rajpur. The appointment to be in the first instance for six months. Pay Rs. 300 a month with free board and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. SORABJI COWASJI DOTIWALA, Dewan Ali-Rajpur C. I. 1264

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, from about 1st April, 1914.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of accounts and Club work generally. They should give full particulars as to age, previous employment, etc., and state whether married or not.

Only gentlemen who are Members of some recognised Social Club need apply.

Salary Rs. 750 per mensem together with free board and lodging.

The Club enter into an agreement with the selected candidate for a period of three years.

Applications with testimonials, must be submitted before 28th February, 1914, to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C. I.

WANTED—An Indian Mechanical DRAUGHTSMAN. Must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience. Metre gauge man preferred.

Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience to the LOCO. CARR. and WAGON SUPERINTENDENT, J. B. Ry., Jodhpur.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 639

WANTED TRAINED TEACHERS for the G. I. P. Railway Schools, capable of teaching up to the VII standard. Salary Rs. 70 per mensem with free furnished quarters, free medical attendance and medicines and passes over the home line.

Apply stating qualifications with copies of certificates, and if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway giving references as to character, to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED Two qualified MEDICAL MEN and one qualified LADY DOCTOR, salary Rs. 175 each per month, for the Medical examination of pupils in the Bombay Municipal Schools.

Also three NURSES at Rs. 75 each and one CLERK at Rs. 30.

Employment it temporary at present.

Applicants should state their age, and should forward copies only of their certificates.

Applications should be addressed at once to THE SECRETARY, School Committee, Municipal Office, Bombay.

WANTED immediately the following temporary Assistants for the office of Executive Engineer, Special Works Division, Bankipore. None need apply who has not experience of a P. W. D. office and is fully qualified to hold the appointments. The appointments are likely to continue for some years.

Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th of January 1914.

One Correspondence Clerk, on Rs. 55.

Two 4th grade passed Clerks, on Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 each.

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A. BREBNER,
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Special Works Division.

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AUSTRALIAN Kangaroo Hound.—Big Red Grey hound dog, age about 3, weight 75 lbs., in perfect condition, very fast and will tackle anything if set on but otherwise very good tempered especially with dogs and children. Very handsome and charming companion. Rs. 75.

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BARGAINS 1913 Model, Overland 4 cylinder, 30 Horse, Power, Torpedo body Touring car, capable of seating comfortably five persons, Absolutely new, never been used, completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps, Speedometer, Wind screen, Tools, etc. Rs. 3,650 offered at this low figure as owner now finds he does not require same. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1211

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor 15 Brake Horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press of Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to "Motor," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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FOR SALE, OWNER LEAVING INDIA.—Single-seated BROUGHAM by Couple Co., London, with rubber-tyred bicycle-wheels, lamps, etc. Was thoroughly re-painted and done up in May, 1913, and has hardly been used since. Price Rs. 600. Apply to

Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON,
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TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to to refuse any Advertisements without assigning reasons for doing so.

ALL application for AGENCIES for NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., should hereafter be addressed direct to the undersigned as we have undertaken the organization agency for whole India from the Chief Agents of the Company. All appointments will be made under our service securing rules. Persons desiring agency should apply with 1 4/- in postage stamps to obtain complete rules of our organization. In the absence of that only agency rules will be given if one anna postage stamp is remitted. Apply sharp to

UPMAN & CO.
Managing Agents,
1244 27, Dharamtola St. Calcutta.

OFFERS are INVITED for letting:

(1). 1st floor No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort; lately in the occupation of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(2) A room on the 1st floor of No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort; now in the occupation of Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd.
(3) One godown and three flats in No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort:
(4) 15 shops in Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, near Princess Buildings, J. J. Hospital.

Apply to J. D. TATA,
Secretary,
The Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi Trust,
1243 No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

MADRASSAH-TUL-ISLAM, LARKANA, SIND.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PRINCIPAL and SUPERINTENDENT of the Boarding house. Applicants must be Muhammadan Graduates with some teaching experience. Pay Rs. 150-10-200, and free quarters. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before the 1st February 1914.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON,
President Madrassah Board,
1189 Larkana.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Surat Municipality four SANITARY INSPECTORS at Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance per month. Applicants must be qualified according to Bombay Government Resolution No. 4090 dated 28th May 1913, that is, they must have a certificate of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary-Surveyor's Class, Bombay. Applications received upto 10th February 1913. Apply to the undersigned.

By order
A.M. GANDHI,
Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality
Municipal Office,
Surat, 13th January 1914.
1260

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the abnormal conditions of the Piece-goods trade now prevailing, the Port Trust will, as a temporary and special measure and until further notice, undertake the removal of bales etc., from any berth in the Docks to the Warehouses West of Manson Road at a charge of 2 annas per bale additional to the Removing and Storage charges under the Warehouse Scale of Rates.

This arrangement does not apply to Wari Bunder Warehouse.

By Order,
J. A. CHERRY,
Superintendent.
11th January 1914. 1262

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 3 Wallace Street on Wednesday 21st January 1914 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 7th January 1914.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
1206 Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. Mohamed Haji Ismail and Haji Ibrahim Haji Ismail. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null and void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground situate lying and being on the East side of Mirza Ali Mohamedkhan or Old Nagpada Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Sulleman Sariff and a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Mirza Ali Mohamedkhan or Old Nagpada Street on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Ameen Coachman and on or towards the South by a passage and the house of Memon Mahomedally and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 2415 and Street Nos. 551 55.

Dated this 13th day of January 1914.

KANGA and SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1258 Alice Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICES.

AUCTION of a MOTOR CAR, at Messrs. ABRAHAM and Co.'s premises No. 1 South parade, Bangalore, on SATURDAY, 31st January, 1914, at 8 a. m. DESCRIPTION:—One 60 H. P. 5-seated, Metallurgique Motor Car, four cylinder, water cooled engine magneto ignition. The above car is being sold under instructions from the District Judge, C. and M. Station, Bangalore. The sale is subject to the sanction and confirmation of the District Judge C. and M. Station, Bangalore. TERMS.—25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately the lot is knocked down and balance when sale is confirmed.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING POONA.

PASSED L.C.Es., B.Es and those who have passed the Final Suboverseer's Examination should communicate with THE PRINCIPAL, if they wish to have their names entered in the annual register of men seeking employment.

WATSONIAN CLUB OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Club will be held in Pyrke's Apollo Hotel TOMORROW FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 8 p. m. All Members desirous of being present are requested to send their names to the Hon Sec.

G. T. STUART MILNE,
Bank of Bombay.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

HULL OF AN IRON PONTOON FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon on 19th January 1914 for the purchase of a hull of an iron pontoon measuring 122 ft. by 16 ft.8 in. by 8 ft. which may be inspected at Sakrigali Ghat.

By order,
G. WELLS,
Actg. Controller of Stores.
Calcutta, 2nd January 1914.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.. LD.

(1) There will be an auction sale of Unserviceable Stores consisting of old Anvils, Vices, Jack Screw, Bellows, Trollies, Machinery, Tools, Hardware, Old Rails and other Miscellaneous Stores in the General Stores Yard and Loco Shops, Hubli and the Station ard, Amergole, commencing at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1914, and following days.
(2) Terms strictly cash.
(3) Any other particulars required may be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Perambur, or from the Deputy Superintendent of Stores, Hubli.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Supdt. of Stores,
Perambur, 29th December, 1913.

THE SECOND ANNUAL HORSE, BULLOCK AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

BHOPAL STATE,
Will be held at Bhopal
From 1st to 10th March, 1914.

1. HORSE of all breeds (expect Country-bred) and industrial Exhibits both for sale and show will be received upto the 27th February, 1914, provided that intimation to the above effect reaches the Undersigned by the 15th idem. Stalls available on moderate rent for enterprising traders.
2. Gymknana, Wrestling Matches and other sports will be provided. Military Band will remain in attendance.

N.B.—The All India Ladies' Art Exhibition will also take place on the dates mentioned hereinabove which will be kept open for men for the first five days.

For further particulars apply to

MALIK HABIB AHMAD KHAN,
Honorary General Secretary,
Bhopal Exhibition,
Bhopal.

Dated the 11th January, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF ECONOMICS on Rs. 1,200 per mensem. The Professor will be required to devote himself to the investigation of the Science of Economics and its application to Indian problems.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF INDIAN HISTORY on Rs. 1,200 per mensem. The Professor will be required to devote himself to the study of a definite period of Modern Indian History, i. e., one not earlier than 1,000 A. D.

The duties of the Professors will be to organize and carry out research, secondarily to train students in the work of research and thirdly to give lectures in which they would not only teach students but give to the public indications of the results of their work.

Applications with reference, etc., should be sent to THE REGISTRAR, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS.

THE Syndicate of the Madras University invites applications for the following Professorships in the University:—

(1) A University Professorship of Dravidian Philology.
(2) A University Professorship of Comparative Philology, with special reference to Sanskrit and the Sanskritic languages of Southern India, including Urdu.

These appointments will be each for a term of five years, the term being renewable on a salary of Rs. 9,000 (£600) each, "per annum". These two Professors may be required to deliver courses of lectures, and any work calculated to further the advanced study of the languages with which they are concerned will fall within the sphere of their legitimate duties.

All Professors will be required to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices and not to absent themselves from their duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

Applications from candidates for the appointments should be sent in by March 1, 1914, addressed to the Undersigned.

The selected candidates will be required to bind themselves by agreements, the details of which will be settled later.

The University will be prepared to pay each selected candidate from abroad a single first class passage to Madras.

By order,
FRANCIS DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET, NAL BAZAAR.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Dhanibai, widow and administratrix of Nanji Ludha and Manilal Nanji, the Mortgagors, in exercise of power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of May, 1912, and made between the said Dhanibai, widow and administratrix of Nanji Ludha and Manilal Nanji of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2643-2643, and New No. 9656, Old Survey No. 897, and New Survey No. 4318, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7297, and Street No. 190-191, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Bara Imams, and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2638, and New No. 9649, Old Survey No. 898, and New Survey No. 4319, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 7298, and Street No. 196-198, and bounded as follows, i.e.—On or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the South by another property of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERY MERCHANTS and PRIVATE BUYERS.

SALE OF DIAMONDS. RUBY, PEARL AND EMERALD, JEWELLERY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By order of Mr. Chhaganlal Ghirdharlal Patel, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Javeri Mukunrao Hiralal, the Mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 16th day of January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, a collection of valuable jewellery consisting of diamond and pearl bangles pearl, diamond and ruby nose rings, gold armlets, anklets and head and foot ornaments, and packets of diamonds, ruby saphire, emerald, pearl, etc.

Goods on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale.

Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1914.

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MODY STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Maneklal and Tyabji, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vallabhdas Jugjivan by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the said mortgagee under two several Indentures of mortgage and further charge bearing dates respectively the 9th day of February, 1911, and the 23rd day of September, 1912, and made between the said Vallabhdas Jugjiwan of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on the premises.

PARTICULARS. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate at Mody Street, within the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-district of **Bombay, containing** by admeasurement 199 sq. yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 684, 685, New No. 5873, 5874, Old Survey No. 1072, and New Survey No. 859, and by the Municipality under A. Ward No. 2077, Street No. 202, 204, Mody Street and bounded on the East by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by the house of Nandoo Damodar, on the North by the house of Mapla Chiva Karon Kala, and on the South partly by the house of Gopaldas Raghavji, and partly by the property of Ruttanshi Mulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Maneklal and Tyabji, Attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their Office, in Dady House Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 20th January, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

9 cases wine and spirit, perfumery, glassware, soap, nails, wire, acid, packing paper, rice, groundnuts, linseed, farina, chemicals, old brass, old copper, tiles, iron bar, coir rope, galvanized sheets, crates, stone slabs, empty bottles, empty casks, empty boxes, empty drums, deck chairs, 2 old boats, 2 motor engine cylinders, quantity of old iron, iron chains, zinc sheets, and various other articles.

Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Dock in No. 10, Unclaimed Warehouse:—
38 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot:—Cottonseed, rapeseed, linseed, iron bars, rice, castor-seed, gunny bags, casks, iron safe, wooden pieces, iron wheels, asbestos sheets cloves, frame, jagree, iron hoops, and bands, charpie, g. nutseed tilly, old records, condemned sheets, bags of sweepings, grain and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPOPTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. H. M. SIDICK & CO., TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1914, sell by public auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, in the shop at "Alice Buildings," on Hornby Road, Fort (where the goods have been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned the stock-in-trade of the late firm of Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., recently bought by Messrs. Vil Cassim Brothers, consisting of pieces of tweed, flannel, coatings, cashmere, etc., of suit length and upwards, Oxford and twill shirtings, ready made shirts, ready made Holland, tussore and tweed suit, silk, cotton and woollen socks and stockings, neckties, collars, hand bags, kit bags, steel trunks, Elwood hats, caps, underwears, shoes and similar other outfit articles and travellers' requisite, also showcases, glass door cupboards, shelves and furniture fittings.

The goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1914. z

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS AND PACKETS OF IMITATION RUBIES AND POKHRAJ, &C., AT BARIA BUILDING, PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Vithaldas Dharmsey, an Insolvent traded in the name of G. Mehta & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY the 17th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Baria Building, Pydhonie. The following remaining gold ornaments, &c., of the above-named Insolvents, consisting of:—

Gold chains, gold buttons, gold necklaces, rings, brooches, chain-clips, and imitation rubies and pokhraj, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken of, on the next day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE:

BENNETT & CO..
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Printjng Press, known as Ganpat Krishnajee Press, situate at Girgaum Road ,and the Type Manufacturing Foundry attached thereto, and also the Good-will of the said Press.

Suit No. 702 of 1911,

Wasudeo Moroba Dighey.

vs.

Ganpat Atmaram and others.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, either in one lot or in separate lots, the whole of the abovementioned press, together with the type foundry and the copyrights in Mahabharat in Marathi, Bhagwat in Marathi and Sanscrit, Kasi Khand in Marathi, Siddhant Bodh in Marathi as printed and published by the said press.

The machinery consists of double super royal machine, double demi machine, single royal size machine, pressing machine, royal and foolscap size hand presses, galley proof press, cast iron moulds, zinc galleys, Marathi, Gujarati and English types, 54 drawers of matrices, 16 drawers of complete matrices, iron hand moulds for making types, one cast iron plane for cutting types scales, with weights, fount of matrices pica type and No. 4 type, furniture, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in small separate lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

By order of the late Dinshaw and Co., of Meerut and on account and risk of E. H. Fouracres Esqr., Engineer.

One lot of glassware, crockeryware, plated-ware, photo-frames, purdahs, wall-lamps, trays, cigar box, etc., etc.

The above goods were stored with the abovementioned Dinshaw and Co., for many years and asthe owner has not taken delivery the same will be sold by Public Auction, on his account.

On account of concerned.

3 large Miliner's safes.

56 School Books, King Alfred Readers and Longman's Junior School Composition.

On account of the underwriters.

12 cases varnish.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15t Decemb er,1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ALCAZAR

6-30 ... TWO HOUSES TWICE NIGHTLY ... **10**

Last week of present Company.

REGGIE WILLIAMS

Miss LAURA DIAMOND

MISS UNA JAN

WILLIAMS AND DIAMOND

In their Comedy sketch

THE SAILOR'S RETURN

AND OUR

TIP-TOP PICTURES

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GREAT DUNCAN

and his company

OF

ARTISTES AND MIRTHMAKERS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

(By arrangement with the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.)

THURSDAY, 15th January, 1914.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will produce

for the first time in Bombay,

Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy

" YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

THE ONLY PLAY WITH A DENTIST AS HERO IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST:

Fergus Grampton ...Major Watson, R.E., V.C.
Bohun K. C. .....Mr. Hardy, I. C. S.
Finch McComas....Capt. Meade.
The Waiter. .....Mr. Hogg.
Valentine (the Dentist) Colonel Arthur Young.
Philip Glandon.....Capt. Hawtrey, R. E.
Parlour Maid.....Mrs. Hawtrey
Mrs. Glandon.....Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Glandon ....Mrs. Paterson Brown
Gloria Glandon ....Mrs. Binning

Overture at 9-20 precisely every evening.

Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Reserved seats Rs. 5, 4 & 3.

Admission to gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Don't miss

THE

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

The film of the year,

AND

GARDNER BROWN'S

"MERRY MAGNETS."

The Brightest VaudevilleCompany Touring the East.

Many were unable to find accomodation on Saturday and Sunday, so the Management advise early arrival at the remaining performances, which owing to the presentation of " You Never Can Tell " will be at 6-30 only, until Friday, when there will be the usual two shows.

N. B.—6-30 only and Come Early.

BEAUTY—TALENT—QUALITY.

LA SCALA.

Twice Nightly

6-30 and 10.

LAST NIGHTS OF

THE EXCELLAS

In their GREAT JUGGLING Act.

MISS ALICE DIGBY

Pantomime Songs.

LITTLE MONA,

Australian Nightingale.

MISS BELLE SPARKES,

The Popular and Pretty Soprano.

Full Complement of "Exclusive" Pictures

CHANGE OF PROGRAM TO-MORROW.

Expensive and Exclusive Engagement of the BEAUTIFUL GRECIAN ACTRESS

MDLLE. ELEKTRA

AND SIGNOR EMMANUEL IN THEIR

MUSICAL REVUES.

Book now---PRICES AS USUAL.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

We have the Plea to Present

THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE DRAMA

THE FRENCH SPY.

A Stirring story of the French War in Morocco.

4,000 feet—3 parts.

One of the finest Dramas shown in Bombay.

Come and see for yourself!

Shows nightly:—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.*

Sat. and Sunday:—*11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE HIRE.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

The SERGEANTS' ANNUAL DANCE will be held at the Mechanics Institute, Lower Parel on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1914, at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.)

Tickets can be had from the undersigned or the HON. SECRETARY, Mechanics Institute, Lower Parel.

R. J. JOHNSTON,
1247 Hon. Secy., Sergts. Mess.

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT

FOR

Students and Practitioners

BY

PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L..M.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by he High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi In testate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Booksellers,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,

IN AID OF THE

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF

Mr. M. K. GHANDI,

LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. **1-14**

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

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WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases

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ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in eas Rajputana and lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind or in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat; Kothiawar and Central India West.—Skies ar clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEENESDAY, the 14th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humdity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire, 13th	57.5	53.0	80	..	7.63	—1.33
Jask	78.5	67.3	72	..	1.68	—9.35
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
do 13th	81.6	67.9	82	..	0.66	—0.46
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.4	47.6	83	..	0.91	0.51
Rawalpindi	66.4	39.1	91	..	3.24	1.21
Lahore	72.4	44.0	92	..	1.29	0.34
Sirsa	72.3	45.0	73	..	1.26	0.62
Ambala	74.3	41.3	81	..	0.96	—0.88
Delhi	75.0	52.4	58	..	0.51	—0.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.1	50.0	57	..	0.00	—0.53
Mainpuri	77.6	46.4	70	..	0.26	—0.67
Jhansi	77.9	49.0	49	..	0.37	—0.28
Cawnpore	79.0	46.9	82	..	0.02	—0.89
Allahabad	79.1	47.5	70	..	0.68	—0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	69.9	43.8	65	..	1.30	1.05
Karachi	74.1	58.5	79	..	0.17	—0.21
Ajmer	79.7	50.2	73	..	2.34	1.77
Jaipore	81.2	54.1	31	..	20.86	0.33
Kotah	85.6	53.8	53	..	1.03	0.59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.8	49.6	60	..	0.08	—0.13
Dwarka	84.6	59.7	69	..	0.00	—0.09
Veraval	83.6	59.9	45	..	0.00	—0.40
Rajkot	89.6	52.7	53	..	0.00	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	57.8	29	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	98.5	58.8	66	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.6	57.2	56	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	90.2	46.3	52	..	0.01	—0.19
Neemuch	84.5	47.4	51	..	0.12	—0.27
Indore	85.6	51.7	56	..	0.20	—0.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.8	44.9	59	..	0.94	—0.19
Saugor	82.8	60.1	58	..	0.81	—0.51
Hoshangabad	88.5	51.6	62	..	0.77	—0.32
Khandwa	90.3	50.9	43	..	0.00	—0.88
Akola	88.4	50.4	30	..	0.49	—0.90
Amraoti	86.9	58.1	38	..	1.31	—0.01
Nagpur	84.7	50.8	60	..	0.85	—0.57
Chanda	84.8	48.5	76	..	0.37	—0.81
Raipur	81.7	51.4	69	..	1.26	0.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	70.3	70	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri	94.7	64.7	39	..	..	—0.60
Mormugao	83.0	67.2	74	..	..	—1.16
Karwar	90.7	62.8	69	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.0	53.2	39	..	0.08	—0.66
Ahmednagar	87.1	51.5	42	..	0.16	—0.84
Poona	89.8	51.0	58	..	..	—1.05
Sholapur	87.8	56.8	46	..	0.01	—1.42
Bijapur	87.0	58.1	60	..	0.24	—0.95
Belgaum	88.5	57.0	51	..	0.81	—1.03
Aurangabad	68.5	56.2	38	..	0.00	—0.90
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.1	50.3	56	..	0.02	—0.75
Hyderabad	84.3	58.6	67	..	0.00	—1.14
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	66.9	64	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut	87.5	67.0	76	..	4.67	—1.42
Cochin	88.7	68.0	67	..	4.69	—3.54
Colombo	88.1	72.0	84	..	27.12	8.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.5	66.4	79	..	..	—6.12
Bellary	89.0	61.6	66	..	0.04	—2.06
Cuddapah	85.6	59.5	83	..	3.09	—1.47
Madras	83.3	67.7	85	..	28.73	9.23
Bangalore	81.3	54.4	86	..	0.34	—3.14
Coimbatore	86.0	61.1	75	..	4.87	0.18
Trichinopoly	84.0	63.3	76	..	10.44	2.52
Negapatam	82.3	66.6	80	..	56.35	25.60

A report has been current to the effect that His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a visit to the Gurukul, Kangri, in the first week of March. His Excellency is said to have expressed a wish to Mahatma Munshi Ram at Simla to visit the Gurukal some day, and that intention is now believed to be nearing fulfilment. After the visit of Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, no surprise need be caused if the report of the contemplated visit by the sympathetic Viceroy is well-founded.

Prince Yusuf Kemal Pasha, a cousin of the Khedivi of Egypt who was recently in Bombay, and the Ear l and Countess of Rocksavage have arrived in Bangalore, and are the guests of the Government of Mysore. Arrangement have been made to give these distinguished visitors some big game shooting in the Province. The Egyptian Prince is well-known as a sportsman in South Africa. The Earl of Rocksavage was formerly a Lieutenant in the

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

The weather has been dry everywhere, in Rajputana the temperature is higher than usual and low humidity prevails over the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 13th January 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.988	
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78.0	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ ..	67.0	
Dew Point	„ ..	62.6	
Relative humidity of Air ..	„ ..	0.605	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0	
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	86.3	
Minimum do.	„	69.3	
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		N.W. ESE. E.WNW. SE.	
Movement of Wind .. do.		121	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro meters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th January, was 30.193 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readin g should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory ba rometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Dock Sill.

1914		High Water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	January	h.	m.			ft.	in
Wed.	14	m	0	44	a	30	2
			0	42	a	27	4
Thurs.	15	m	1	20		30	1
			1	27	a	27	5
Fri.	16	m	1	57		29	8
			2	15	a	27	8
Satur	17	m	2	35		29	0
			3	9	a	26	8
Sun.	18	m	3	15		28	1
			4	12	a	26	1
Mon.							
Tues.	20	m	5	0		29	0
			7	0	a	27	9

1914		Low Water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.					
	January.	h.	m.			ft.	in.
Wed.	14	m	6	51		18	1
			6	28	a	14	11
Thurs.	15	m	7	29		17	7
			7	10	a	15	8
Fri.	16	m	8	9		17	3
			7	55	a	16	9
Satur	17	m	8	52		17	1
			8	44	a	18	2
Sun.	18	m	9	41		19	2
			9	40	a	19	8
Mon.							
Tues.	20	m	11	57		17	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m
15. (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h 21m
16. (Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
17. (Satur)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
18. (Sun.) (Mon.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m
20. (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	8h 39.1m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m	P.M.

S.S. Praesident:—The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain F. Schutt, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Adenwen:—The steamer Adenwen, 2,386 tons, Captain A. M. Hayward, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Port Said which port she had left on December 31, with ballast.

S.S. Stephan:—The steamer Stephan, 2,466 tons, Captain K. Cornelins, will sail to-day for Barrow, with a cargo of man-

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 14th.

S.S. Urlana	Pratt	Calcutta Jan. 1
S.S. Pentakota	Hewert	Durban Dec. 26
S.S. Lightning	Cave	Calcutta Dec. 7
S.S. Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	Perems Dec. 24
S.S. Bassano	Baxchall	Middlesbrough Nov.1
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Jan. 12
S.S. Fultala	Mennett	Moulmein Dec. 28
S.S. Praesident	Schutt	Zanzibar etc.
S.S. Adenwen	Hayward	Port Said Dec. 31

DEPARTURES.

January 14th.

S.S. China	Tocque	Shanghai etc.

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Wednesday.

S.S. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	Karachi
S.S. Dumra	Curbridge	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Stephan	Cornelius	Barrow

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday.

Steamer		
„	*Salsette	for Aden
„	Styliani Bebis	for Hull etc.
„	Koweit	for Calcutta
„	Adenwen	for Liverpool etc.

S.S. Urlana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Urlana, 5,253 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 1, with a general cargo.

S.S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota 2,209 tons, Captain W. F. Hewert, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban, which port she had left on December 26, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lightning:—The B. I.S.N. Coy's steamer Lightning, 2,122 tons, Captain C. G. Cave, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she has left on December 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Styliani Bebis:—The steamer Styliani Bebis, 2,214 tons, Captain A. Sirmas, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Perems, which port she had left on December 24, with ballast.

S.S. Bassano:—The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boochall, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Middlesbrough, which port she had left on November 1, with a general cargo.

S.S. Fultala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons Captain H. Minnett, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Moulmein, which port she had left on December 28, with a general cargo.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on January 12, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. China:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Falls of Orchy:—The Hansa Line steamer Falls of Orchy, 3,139 tons, Captain H. Murchie, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

WEDNESDAY January 14th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A. Cleopatra	Huber	A. L.S. N. & Co
B. Montebello	Smith	Wilson Line Co
C. & R. Saint Veronica	Stubb	J. M. & Co
D. & E. Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
F. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G & Co
K. Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K
M. Euphorbia	Stewart	K. N. & Co.
N. ena	Charters	Ralli Bros
O. Transport	Jones	D. N. & Co
P. Lephan	Cornelius	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. City of Poona	Rae	K. N. & Co.
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Scala	Moth	M. M. & Co.
4. Errington Court	Lewis	W. & A. G. & Co
5. Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Co
6. City of Chester	Seaborne	K. N. & Co.
7. Luzon Maru	Sahawa	N. Y. K
8. Don of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M & Co
9. Nordmark	Mezmann	W. & A. Graham & Co
10. & 11. Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12. & 13. rabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
14. Dunkra	Burbridge	M. M & Co
15. Umta	Babb	M M & Co
16. Kaud er	Smith	D. M. Khandwa

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Baroda	Barchan	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Adenwen	Hayward	W. & A. G. & Co.
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.
Braziliana	Snowdon	T. M. & Co
Bulysses	Thomas	W. & A. G. & Co
Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co.
Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co.
Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
Dinsdalehall	Henrickson	T. M & Co.
Dwarka	oxon	M. M. & Co.
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co.
Fredriko Glavie	Fullos	J. M. & Co.
Fultala	Minnett	M. M. & Co.
Ilos	Pasu	T. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
India	Tallock	P. & O. S. N. Co
Khosaro	Hannas	T. M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Lightning	Cave	M. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co.
Pundra	Handcock	M. M. & Co
President	Schutt	A. S. & Co.
Pentakota	Hewert	M. M. & Co.
Resbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shustry.
Sutherland	Longstaff	Bombay Company.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Steplmotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co.
Sunbeam (yacht)	Callaway	Lord Brassey
Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co.
Taiyabi	Kara A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Urlana	Pratt	M. M. & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Consols 2½ %..	71 plus1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs...	25-27½plus1
Rentes 3 %	86plus¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..20.51unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26⅜unchgd
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26⅛unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Dull	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	63 13-16unchangd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) ..	..1-32 „
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½% since 8th instant.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	86plus½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	3⅛unchgd
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	3⅛ „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅛ „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅛ „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans.. ..	3 „

AMERICAN MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	16,000
Futures at New York March	..12.44plus11
Futures at New York May ..	..12.28plus11

Declined owing to commission House liquidation and Advanced later on firm southern sport market and improved demand

Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.60plus10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .	.. 12⅜unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March	.. 12.66plus9
Futures at New Orleans May ..	.. 12.77 „ 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	.. 9½plus¼
Demand Bills	.. 4.86⅜—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars ..	.. 57½unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1.000
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	100
„ Imports..	11.000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair Demand easier

„ „ „ Futures Barely steady

Tone of Manchester Market Dull and inactive

Mid. Americans	6.99—6
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.89—5

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. March 12.35plus2 May 12.18 „ 1

New York Official noon call March 12.38 „ 5 May 12.22 „ 5

New Orleans 10 a.m March 12.59 „ 2 May 12.69 „ 2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.68 — 2
F. M.	6.69 — 2
M. A.	6.71 — 2
A. M.	6.70 — 2
M. J.	6.70 — 2
J. J.	6.66 — 2
J. A.	6.63 — 2
A. S.	6.51 — 2
S. O.	6.34 — 2
O. N.	6.25 — 2

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. ..	7.6
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.10
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.11½
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermill's Twist	11
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-16
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	6
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months	Jan.-Feb
Water Twist American 30's.. ..	10⅛
„ „ „ 40's	11¼
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14¼
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" very firm bus steady

Tone "Cloths" steady prices firm.

Weft American 54's	11 3-8
„ Egyptian 80's	17 7-8
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12 3-8
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10⅛
„ 32's B...	10 1-8
„ 36's W.T.C.	10 3-8
„ 36's B...	10⅝
„ 42's	11⅝
„ American 60's	15¼
„ Egyptian 60's	17½
„ „ 80's	20¾

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull value	37½plus⅛
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Jan.-Feb. ; nominal quiet	33½plus¼
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35½plus¼
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35½plus¼
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers	35½plus¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	53
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Brown. 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. : Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	47¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk, Buyers quiet but steady unchanged	47½
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. ; London. done quiet but steady unchanged	48.9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. ; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady	44plus½
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull done quiet	6.8.3

METALS.

Standard Copper C.M.B. unchanged	£62⅞
Copper Braziers unchanged	£79½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	11
Arrivals :—Cliftonian	

SUGAR

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Feb. March ; quiet but steady unchanged	12.6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March ; firmer	11.10½plus¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. unchanged	9.2½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6—½
Market closed steady.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March ; very steady	13.2½plus¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value	11.7½plus1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value quiet	11.6plus1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March ; value	12.7½plus1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value still nothing doing	12.9plus1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchgd.	3¾

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL.

TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay Jan. 14

19 *Parade.*—Saturday 17th instant: Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B.V.A. will carry out 6 pr. Sub-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery.
It is requested that all Specialists and full Gun Detachments from each company will attend.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress :—Khaki and Caps.

20 *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bander at 7 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

21 *Resignation.*—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date :—
No. 1316 Gunner H.C. Littlehales No. 1 Company.
No. 1403 Gunner J. Woodruffe No. 1 Company.

14 *Regtl. Committee.*—There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at B.V.A. Headquarters on the 15th instant at 9 p.m.

16 *Parade.*—Wednesday 14th instant; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters under Section Commander Dress :—Plain Clothes.

8 *Proficiency Class.*—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in the B.V.A. Head Quarters on Thursday 15th instant at 7 p.m.

(Sd.) E.C.D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A. Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

—NOTICE—

Spoon Shoot on Sunday 18th instant at Ghatkopar.
Distances 300,500 and 800 Yards.
Trains as usual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Jan.. 15.

53. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-quarters, Council Road.

54. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.

55. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.
"D" Coy. on Friday the 16th instant.
"C" Coy. on Saturday the 17th instant.
"G" Coy. on Saturday afternoon the 17th instant, by 1-35 p.m. train.
"E" Coy. on Sunday the 18th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE .COY. LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the All India United Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on the 12th inst., when the appointment of the well-known firm of Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons was made by the Board and confirmed by the Shareholders.

It was announced in the meeting that the sum of Rs. 60,000, was deposited by the old Secretaries in the Credit Bank of India Ltd., a couple of days before its winding up. Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons having paid in a like amount the Chairman was in a position to announce that, when the confirmatory meeting is passed, the capital of the Company will be intact and the Board once more announce that the Company will be in a position to leave with the Bank of Bombay for safe custody Government Promissory Papers for over Rs. 5,00,000.

The Chairman also announced that the Company is gaining public confidence and that it is once more getting the business which it unfortunately lost for some time A resolution was placed before the General Meeting which made it impossible in future to invest the Company's Reserve Fund anywhere but in Government Securities.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 10.

Packages.	Rs	From	Bank.
1 parcel silver.	51	London	Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Market remains quiet but steady with little doing on either side of the accounts.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Mar.	1-4	1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	5-16
„ „ forward, Mar.	1-4	9-32
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	15-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171¾
Marks „ „ ...		139¾
60 dys Hongkong ...		141½
„ „ Shanghai ...		190
„ „ Japan		148

BULLION.

Rates for Bar Silver in London were unchanged at 26 5/8 for ready and 26½ for delivery. The Local Market has been irregular and fluctuations have taken place during the day. Prices close as under :—

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	78	6	0
„ „ 1st Settlement..	77	15	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	76	12	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 12th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	39	43,971
B. B. & C. I. Railway	27	32,215

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened to-day at Rs. 95-5 improved to Rs. 95-6 during the course of the day but closed at Rs. 95-4-6 owing to selling pressure for 30th January Delivery.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were in demand at Rs. 102-10.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and there was noticed an improvement in the rates of several shares. A fair amount of business for February and March Settlements was reported to-day.

Davids improved to Rs. 460 for February.

Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 427-8.

Currimbhai were in demand at Rs. 225, New Great Eastern at Rs. 220 and crescent at Rs. 110.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,480, centrals at Rs. 1,885.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 210 and Preference to Rs. 176.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 910 to Rs. 920 c. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares advanced to Rs. 157-15-8. Ordinary stood at Rs. 79-8 and Deferred changed hands at Rs. 139 for cash.

Bank of Bombay Shares moved up to Rs. 1,620 x. d.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 65-8.

COTTON.

The American Markets closed 9 to 11 points higher for futures. This is as we anticipated, and any decline will probably be merely of a temporary character. Fluctuations are still likely but the tendency should be towards a gradual improvement in prices, and in the long run we look for much higher values. With a crop of about fourteen and a quarter million bales, as at present anticipated, prices of American Cotton are comparatively cheap.

The Local Market opened steadier, the rate for Good Broach being Rs. 298. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day. There has been a moderate business passing in contracts for January and March delivery, chiefly in Fine Khamgaon-Akola and Fine M. G. Bengals. Good Broach has kept fairly steady in the bazaar and closes at Rs. 297. Fully Good Bengal January is Rs. 214.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	15,000
Months.	
J. F.	6.71 plus. 3
F. M.	6.72 „ 3
M. A.	6.74 „ 3
A. M.	6.73 „ 3
M. J.	6.73 „ 3
J. J.	6.69 „ 3
J. A.	6.66 „ 3
A. S.	6.55 „ 4
S. O	6.38 „ 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	8	0	R.T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	7	0	„
WhiteDelhi, May	5	15	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready.....	7	14	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	15	0	R. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	5	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi. May	9	2	3	R.T.

Teeliseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	8	0	
Mughi 55	8	0	
Black Katni J.F. 47	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold.....	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

uotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready.....	8	2	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is Dull.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	10.	4	0	B. T

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 24 hours up to yesterday at 6p.m.:—

Cotton	21,276 Bales
Wheat	98,73 Cwts.
Linseed	6,512 „
Rape, Rai, etc,.	684 „
Gingelyseed	19,954 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	17,400 „
Castorseed	11.903 „
Rice	4,565 „
Myrabollams	2,457 „
Cottonseed	57,230 „
Mowraseed	196 „
Gram	596 „
Jowar.....	5,503 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	191 „

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT

COAL SHARES AND PIECE-GOODS DULL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

EXCHANGE.—In our exchange market to-day three months bills are at 1-4 5-16 the quotation for the long forward position being 1-4 15-32; there are one or two Banks which will not buy at these rates. Telegraphic transfers are mentioned at 1-4 1-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Three and half per cent. Government Paper sold at Rs. 95.5 for cash, Rs. 95.9 and Rs. 95.10 being quotations for small lots.

COAL SHARES.—The market for coal shares was anything but buoyant to-day and although in this the leading section there is always something doing the transactions were very limited; other sections very quiet.

JUTE MARKET.—In the market for raw jute Rs. 81 is reported done for first marks ready shipment, there being sellers over at this price.

PIECE-GOODS.—The local piece-goods market is still very dull, the demand for grey shirtings has slackened down to a mere nothing, and business is only being done where March shipment is available, dealers not yet being able to make up their minds to operate for June-August shipment. For dhooties a few offers have been made, but makers are keeping out of the market as long as they possibly can in the hope that better prices will shortly be realised. Very little business is being transacted.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

CASES OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Committee considered the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter ended 31st December, 1913.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia drew the attention of the Committee to the paragraph in the report which stated that the spleen census was continued and out of 1,556 boys examined, 119 were found to have enlarged spleen. He asked that in future the report should also state in which locality the boys, examined and found to be suffering, lived, so that they could find out in which locality the disease prevailed. Unless this inofrmation was forthcoming, it was no use having these figures.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta: What became of girls?

Dr. Sukhia said he agreed with Mr. Mehta in the solicitude shown for the girls, for they were the mothers of the future and hence their lives were more precious than those of the boys. If they were told in which localities boys were found suffering from enlarged spleen, they could make out which localities malaria prevailed in. He further asked that the report should also state in which localities quinine was supplied to the public. They gave the quinine through the registrars and could therefore get the information through them. This would also give them an idea as to which localities suffered from malaria.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna was of opinion that the information asked for by Dr. Sukhia would lengthen a report that was already long.

The Commissioner said if Dr. Sukhia wanted the information he would supply him with it, but he thought it would not be sufficiently interesting to the public.

Dr. Sukhia, disagreeing with the Commissioner, maintained that it would be sufficiently interesting because it would enable people to know whether they should reside in particular localities or not.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the question was not one of a particular locality taking more quinine than another but of which locality was inclined to take more. It sometimes happened that people in a particular locality, who knew the advantage of it, took more quinine than those in another although they suffered less from malaria than the latter. The spleen was a better indicator of the prevalence of the disease than the use of quinine.

Dr. Sukhia said Mr. Cowasji seemed to forget that it was not the people that asked for quinine but their medical staff who prescribed it for the patients. When they found cases of malaria they prescribed the drug.

Sir Sassoon David observed that there were many persons who gave quinine to their servants.

Dr. Sukhia said they must have the information, as to the quantity of quinine given by their dispensaries in different localities. In future, he would be satisfied if this information was at least included in the Administration Report.

The report was recorded.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	Jan-July	13%	1620
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,700
Bank of Madras	do.	12½%	1,400
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	16
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15 ..	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	10
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
£12 A		16%	£60
£12 B	..	7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	70 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	785
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	75
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	100
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	102½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	400
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	240
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,875
China	Mar-Sep.	50	555
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,410
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	110
Currimbhoy	do.	10	227½
David	May.-Nov.	20	461¼
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward . ..	..	25	405
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	427½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	308½
Gold Mohur	..	25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630XD
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	95
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	14½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	90
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	727½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,100
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,075
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,065
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,970
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,725
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	213½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	985
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	150
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	55
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,145
Sun	Oct.	..	105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	277½
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,480
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,170
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O. P.	..	Nil	300
Western India	Sep.	Nil	625
Mysore Spinning	July.	45 15	480 240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,50
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	11	13
Fort	Nov.	3	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	155
Jumna Gunning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgium	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	212½
New East India	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	60	800
New Berar	Oct.	35	530
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, B.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	600
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4	120½cd
Dhond Baramati Rs 80..		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4	110
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	532½
Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	135

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co.. ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua ..	..		4
Backbay Bath ..			
Badham Pile ..		2	92
Baroda Team Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..		15	915
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	175 200
Bombay Tea Manufg. ..	Hf. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	0%	22½
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	270
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April	30Pyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	455 ..
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	110
Empire of L.L. Rs. 50. ..		..	530
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30 1½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Company.	O Old 100 New Issue 75	June ..	7% .. 7%	80 200
	P.....100..	Oct.-July	..	182
John Roberts & Co. ..	July	10%		
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10% 12		41 172
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..				100
Karmachee Landing Rs.75.	July.	..		102
Marcl s & Co., ..	..	10		70
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil		63
Marsland Price Co., P. ..	..	7%		53
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3½		4 5-8
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	20		7-8
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%		35
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45		82½
Shivraimur Synd, etc., ..				214
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..		70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil		30
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. Jan. D. & P. July.	.. .. ..		9½ 140 155
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%		1010
„ „ O. 800 ..	..	..		910
Tucker & Co., 800 ..	..	17½		210
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs. 2½		72
Treacher & Co., ..	July.	Rs.. 15		485

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail Try it to-day, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,
NO. 155, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

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Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL,
MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.
RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under the management of a Government Board of Control.

President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs :—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.

Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.

The School is well situated and possesses a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Cottage Hospital.

Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 856

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The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES 1914.

2ND DAY SATURDAY 14TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST ENTRIES.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance—About 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. F. M. Garda's. b e m Meddling, (5 years).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination, (aged).
General Nawab-zada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Flying Fish, (5 years).
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus" ch e m Wayward and Wild, (aged).
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Shining Way, (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e g Mayfowl, (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion, (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl aus g Keerit, (aged).
Mr. Kelso's br e m Hilarity, (aged).
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Hamara, (6 years).
H. H. Sahib b aus h Jacamar, (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Refresher, 14-2, (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Matchlock, (6 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Soultline, (aged).
H. H. Jam Sahib's ch e m Lady R., (5 years).
Mr. Gussy's b e h Valerius, (6 years)
R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia, (aged).

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination, (aged).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Chobham, (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.' b e h Kempion, (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.' bl aus g Keerit, (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn (5 years).
Mr. Homi P. Billimoria's b e g Hoppner, (aged).
Mr. R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia, (aged).

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's. b e m Meddling, (5 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania, (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch aus g Lithosian, (5 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood, (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert, (5 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e m Monaleen II., (6 years).
Mr. J. C. Smith's. b aus m Boomey, (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass'. br e m Borgie, (6 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass'. ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2, (6 years).
Mr. D. Blythe's b aus g Beroll, (5 years).
Mr Goff's b aus h Twa Brigs, (5 years).
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas, (aged).
Mr. Gussy's ch e m Satellite, (5 years).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, (4 years)

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance—1¼ miles.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, (4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II, (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Regent, (aged).
Mr R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman, (6 years) Mr. Karsondas.
Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3. (aged).
Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, (6 years).
Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold, (6 years).
Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik, (5 years).
Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold, (3 years).
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi, (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradass' g a h Tajilmulook, (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradass' g a h Nakib, (5 years).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0, (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0 (aged).
Messrs. Heat and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee, (aged).
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto, (aged).
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, (5 years).

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance—About 1¼ miles.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify, (6 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam, 14-0, (aged).
Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3, (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-Malik, (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Fish, (5 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha, (3 years).
Mr. Shaik Suleman's b a h Sir Malt, (4 years).
Mr. Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. J. C. Smith's b a h Last Chance, (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradass' b a h German Silver, (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradass' b a h Mexico, 13-2½, (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sweden, 13-3, (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Bhatty Chief, (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore, (6 years).
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz Makenzie's g a h Grey Ghost II, 13-3 (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King, 13-3, (aged).
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 13-3½, (4 years).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer, (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab, (5 years).
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant, (aged)
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa. (4 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.— Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish, 13-3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot, 13-3
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3¼
Mr. Abdoola Faras' b a h Malster, 14-0
Mr. Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal, 13-2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill, 13-3½
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident, 13-3

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

GOVERNOR'S CUP FAVOURITIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

"Mayfowl" carries top weight 9st. 13lbs., in the Governor's Cup next Saturday, his stable companion "Keerit" carrying 8st. 8lbs.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The final entries for the Calcutta Dog Show close next Saturday. Two hundred dogs are already entered.

RACING IN MADRAS.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Madras Winter Races were held yesterday afternoon on the Guindy Course. There was a large attendance, His Excellency the Governor and staff were present.

THE VENKATAGIRI PLATE.—Distance four furlongs.

H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's SARASWATI 7-0, Mahomed Ibrahim 1
Captain H. Colmore's PHYLLIS, 8-7, Rendall 2
Major C. Rankin's BRYNBELLA, 8-7, Mr. Thomas 3

THE BOBBILI PLATE.—Distance eleven furlongs.

Captain Hon. C. Fellowes and Captain D. M. Patrickson's DAISY PRIAM, 8-2, Boulton 1
Captain H. Colmore's MORELLA, 9-0, Rendall 2
Raja Venugopaul Bahadur's LONGSTON, 10-12, Landsdown 3

THE HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED, 9-10, Mahomed Ibrahim 1
Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's REY, 6-0, Harrison 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's LADY SIM, 6-13, Lamb 3

THE TRADES PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's GREY MIST, 9-11, Harrison 1
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's BAH SIDICK, 9-8, Grove 2
Mr. A. M. Gibson's MASTER MASON, 12-0, Steel 3
Won by ½ length, four lengths between second and third.
Time.—1 min. 12 secs.

THE CORINTHIAN WELTER HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Captain P. C. Saunder's MELODY II, 11-7, Owner 1
Major C. Rankin's BRYNBELLA, 11-7, Mr. Steel 2
Captain H. Colmore's LADY GLUTEN, 11-2, Owner 3
Time.—3 mins. 23 2/5 secs.

THE ETTIYAPURAM PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's, SEETA, 7-1, Mahomed Ibrahim 1
Captain Campbell Ross D. S. O., 9-3, Randall 2
Mr. Mahomed Sait's KOHINOOR, 6-11, Harrison 3
Time.—1 min. 48 1/5 secs.

DIVISIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TWO TIES PLAYED OFF AT POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 14.

Two eminently spirited games in the semi-finals of the Divisional Hockey Tournament were played simultaneously on the Gymkhana ground this evening, in the presence of a large gathering which included General Sir Arthur Barrett.

One game was between the 103rd M. L. I. winners of the Belgaum Bridgade, and the 105th Maharattas winners of the Poona brigade. The game in the other, the 95th Russels Infantry, winners of the Bombay brigade, met the 120th Light Infantry, winners at Belgaum.

The game between the 103rd and 105th Maharattas proved a tight struggle, and wound up in the 103rd winning by 5 goals to 4. The 103rd the present holders of the Cup asserted their superiority in the first half when they placed three goals to their credit while the 105th scored one. But in the second half the 105th brushed up wonderfully, and fought out the issue with admirable determination, till in the end the 103rd won by 5 goals to 4.

The other game between the 120th Infantry and 95th Russel's Infantry was played on the far end of the ground without much interest being evinced in it. Russel's Infantry opened their account in the first half with a goal, and the 120th in the second half scored a goal, they accordingly tied, and in the extra time allowed neither side held an advantage. The game ended in a draw with one goal all.

BOMBAY HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. THE CYCLISTS

A friendly match was played last evening on the Marine Lines maidan between the above teams. Although the Gymkhana played with great spirit the Cyclists proved too much of a match for them, securing 4 goals in the first half, and no less than 5 in the second moiety.

For the winning side Humphreys in goal and Hyde and Hildreth in the forward line showed up conspicuously. The pick amongst the Gymkhana players were Heemskirk and Lees at back. The other players apparently are not quite in practice form.

SECUNDERABAD BOXING,

A TEN DAYS' TOURNEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 14.

The 9th Divisional Boxing Tournament is coming off on the 19th instant. The Championship for all weights are open to officers, N. C. Os. and men, boys and Volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevails in sporting circles and the tournament which will last for ten days promises to be a great success in view of the fact that every regiment in the division has entered.

LADIES' AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULT OF SEMI-FINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 14.

In the Ladies' Amateur Golf Championship semi-finals here to-day, Mrs. Hope Stewart beat Miss Marshall on the last green after a close round and Miss Chambers beat Miss Macmuller easily, eight up and seven to play. The finals, when Miss Chambers meets Mrs. Hope Stewart, are on Thursday.

FALSE ALARAM OF FIRE.

An alarm of fire, which was subsequently found to be a false one, was given shortly after 9 o'clock last night, in consequence of which the Colaba Fire Engine under Mr. Whiting, the Fort Engine under Mr. A. E. Williams, and the Bhuleshwar Engine quickly repaired to near the Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

Here they found the glass of the fire-alarm, situated just outside the Dock broken, but returned as it was a false alarm that had been given and their services were not required.

CHARITABLE PERFORMANCE,

The Morbi Arya Subodh Dramatic Company will give a performance of the drama "Sati Anusuya" at the Empire Theatre to-night at 9 for the benefit of The Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and in the presence of Sir G. G. Patwardhan, K C. I. E.; the Chief of Miraj; Lady Patwardhan; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Pattani; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Laloobhai Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and several other well-known ladies and gentlemen.

BARONETCY RECREATED.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF THE TITLE

It was officially announced at 10, Downing Street, on Dec. 24, that the King has been pleased to confer the honour of a baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon Major-General John William Campbell, C.B., of Ardnamurchan, with precedence from 1804.

There is a curious chapter of ancient history relating to the honour now conferred on Major-General Sir John William Campbell, says the "Daily Telegraph." He is described by Burke as the ninth holder of a baronetcy which was created in 1627. The first baronet, Sir Donald Campbell, was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of the sixth Earl of Argyll, and she died without bearing her husband any children. Sir Donald then married his deceased wife's half-sister, Anne, a natural daughter of the Earl of Argyll. By her he had a son, John, but the latter predeceased him, and his other children were daughters. To perpetuate the baronetcy, therefore, Sir Donald, in 1643, resigned that dignity into the King's hands for a new enfeoffment of it, and the lands annexed in favour of his nephew, George Campbell. When Sir Donald died his estate of Ardnamurhan reverted to the Duke of Argyll, but his estate of Airds passed to his nephew. The latter, however, did not claim the title of baronet, nor did the four next succeeding heirs. The fifth, however, John Campbell, direct descendant of George Campbell, assumed the little in 1804, and was regarded as the seventh baronet. His grandson is the present holder of the title. The lapse in the use of it for a period of over 150 years and the resumption of it, apparently without official confirmation, are facts quite sufficient to explain the necessity of the new creation, which has now been made in favour of Sir John William Campbell, and the act of his grandfather in reviving the title in 1804 is thus retrospectively validated.

Major-General Sir John William Campbell, C.B., who is 77, succeeded his father in 1853. He entered the Royal Artillery in the following year, served through the Crimean War, the China campaign 1860, and the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was created C.B. in 1886. Sir John married in 1867 Catherie, daughter of the late Mr. W. W Cavic. She died in 1910, and in the following year Sir John married Mary, widow of Mr. H. J. Lias, of St. Leonards-on-Sea. His heir is his son, Mr. John Bruce Stuart Campbell, born in 1877.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR.

In his youth George Washington was employed for some time as a surveyor. An interesting has recently been made of the truthfulness of his measurement. The Federal Government is purchasing some land in Virginia in connection wth its policy of the conservation of forests, and has made a new survey of the region in order to determine certain questions of title. The measurements just taken have involved the checking of the line run out by George Washington, at the age of nineteen, between Augusta and Frederick counties, when the limits of a grant of land to Lord Fairfax were being determined. The test has shown to the joy of all American patriots (says the "Manchester Guardian) that the founder of the Republic did his surveying as thoroughly as everything else he set his hand to.

AN ANTI-AIRSHIP PROJECTILE.

According to the *Standard*, the Government aeronautical exports are at present considering an ingenious projectile, designed by Lieutenant West, of the Legion of Frontiersmen, for use against airships. The missile is fitted with radiating steel blades which open out automatically during its flight. The blades offer little or no resistance to the air, and would inflict great damage upon the envelope of an airship. As the projectile passes through the air it leaves behind a comet-like tail of fire, which enables its flight to be easily traced. It is claimed that the missile is an improvement on shot or shell for firing at airships. It is held that a shot would do comparatively small immediate harm to the envelop, and shell might not detonate upon impact with a soft target. Times fuses, too, are considered difficult to arrange where dirigibles are concerned.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND EDUCATION.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir:—I was pained on reading an article of yours this morning (10th January), on European Education in India. The injustice it does the Anglo-Indian parent, is much worse than the injustice done to the Indian in South Africa and that injustice is contained in one paragraph of your article. May I quote?

"A large proportion of the schools are languishing not only for want of funds, which prevents the employment of highly qualified teachers, and the proper equipment of institutions, but also through the inertness of the domiciled community itself, who have as a whole hitherto proved apathetic, if not wholly unresponsive to the call of higher education."

How can I explain the craving for education the Anglo-Indian parent possesses, and his utter inability to give it to his children? But for the Irish Christian brothers and their colleges and the two Jesuit Colleges in India, what schools are there which give an adequate education to a boy and start him properly in life? Will you look up the Directory, and pick out a few of the best schools and colleges,—there are only a few,—and write privately to the heads, asking for terms, extras, etc., and then ask what the salary of the average Anglo-Indian is,—what is supposed to be enough for him. A maximum of Rs. 150, a month! Can he educate two or three boys, costing between 40, or Rs. 50, a month adequately? He is obliged, if in a city like Calcutta or Bombay, to send them to cheap day schools, where the matriculation examination is supposed to be the greatest height to which he can aspire. He is not encouraged to go to college, because by the time he is 16 or 17, he has to find work to make way for the growing family, and once he is W. F. launched into life, he finds that the fact he is an Anglo-Indian, and educated in India, is as much a bar to his future advancement, as if he were an Indian in South Africa,—and worse! Will you not take the trouble to verify what I write about by making a few enquiries? Ask the heads of firms and departments what the average pay of an Anglo-Indian is? Write to the headmaster of the Panchganni Boys' School,—a very fine one by the advertisements,—and ask their terms. Write to St. George's College, Mussoorie, a Roman Catholic College kept by the Christian Brothers, and which has educated more boys in India for the higher services, and *passed* and *cheaply* into the Civil Service, I.M.S., and Engineering than any other school. Also St. Joseph's in Naini Tal, and St. Paul's in Darjeeling, the finest school in India. Ask for terms and statistics. The parents who can afford these schools, are in a better position than the average and can finally afford to send their sons to Europe to finish; but of the generality of parents, they have no choice, and must do the best they can, which is very very little. How many thousands of parents have starved and lived a most sordid existence in order to be able to pay Rs. 30, a month for their sons, and when there are two boys in the family, it becomes hopeless even to think of education beyond the primary education meted out by schools in cities,—by teachers who are incapable,—in a climate which is enervating to a degree. The Anglo-Indian, who can afford it, and will not give his son the best education he possibly can, does not exist. Government has done all it can to foster European education in the Indian, but the Anglo-Indian who prides himself on his loyalty has been, so far, left utterly to his own devices, and they have been, Heaven knows, why, very inadequate.

The Anglo-Indian lad is very smart, but he is cruelly and hopelessly stunted and thrown back into the gutter for being an Anglo-Indian, and for not having had the education his father has been utterly unable to furnish him with. Again you say: "It is a truism to say that so far the domiciled community have shown a deplorable indifference to the advantages offered by existing educational organisations!" Please may I beg you again, to make a note of these same existing educational advantages. Can a parent with an average salary of Rs. 150, a month, and a large family, afford to take advantages of them? Those parents who can afford it either send their children to the Hill schools, in order to get the advantage of the climate, or to England. A boy educated in India, be he ever so smart and clean, is absolutely at a disadvantage, in every way, as you must yourself see. Out of four boys, educated in a hill school sent to the Crystal Palace Engineering School at the age of 17 or so,—all four took the first four places in the examination lists. There are innumerable instances of the success of the Anglo-Indian when he gets the chance. But, alas! when does he get the chance?

Now that noble people have come forward with the intention of furthering Anglo-Indian education, let them open a single college for the higher education of their sons in India, a college on English principles and for Anglo-Indians only, and give them the same advantage that the Indian now possesses, and you will then see for yourself, what advantage the Anglo-Indian will take of this opportunity, and I will take it upon myself to say that no parent will grudge any sacrifice to maintain his son in such a college, but, mercy's sake let them be cheap enough,—or increase the salaries of Anglo-Indian! Yours, etc.,

A. B.

January, 10th.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

List of Passengers Per S. S. Salsett to London sailing on January 17:—

Wright, Miss A. F.; Ha[illegible]k, Mrs.; Bland, Mr. T.; Davidson, M[illegible]s.; Varfolomuff, Mr. B. A.; O"Toole, [illegible]lairmann, Mr. S. J.; Bliss, Mr. J.; [illegible]Mr. H.; Christ-Mr.; Christmas, [illegible]wo children; Hambly, Mr. R.; [illegible]ss E.; Haslewood, Mr.; King, [illegible]J.; Ramsay, Mrs.; Robinson, M[illegible]Sperry, Miss Caronly; Warner, [illegible]Varner, Mrs. and maid; Wright[illegible]

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY MOSLEMS

A largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall to thank the Government for conferring the dignity of knighthood on Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and to consider what measures should be taken to congratulate Sir Fazulbhoy. His Highness the Aga Khan presided.

The president at the outset said that he need not repeat what they all knew about Sir Fazulbhoy. Sir Fazulbhoy had been a prominent and good citizen of whom not only Bombay but the whole of India was proud. On every occasion when the public had need of a worker Sir Fazulbhoy was there. Speaking about the services rendered by Sir Fazulbhoy to the Moslem community His Highness referred to the prominent part taken by him in connection with the Moslem University movement and a dispatch of a Medical Mission to the seat of the Balkan War. During the last seven years there had not been a single public movement in which Sir Fazulbhoy had not taken a prominent part. His Highness also referred to Sir Fazulbhoy's scheme for making Poona the Aligarh for Western India and his other schemes for the benefit of the Moslems. He hoped they would all join him in wishing Sir Fazulbhoy every success, prosperity and long life.

Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed moved that the thanks of the Mahomedans of Bombay be conveyed to the Government of India for conferring the dignity of Knighthood on Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy seconded the proposal which was adopted.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji proposed that an entertainment and a public address be given to Sir Fazulbhoy and a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions and to carry out the object of the meeting. A large and influential committee was announced.

Mr. Dehalavi seconded the proposal which was adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

LIBERAL MEMBER'S ADVICE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Sir Arthur Markham, the Liberal member for Mansfield, speaking at Mansfield on the 13th December on land reform and wages, said his advice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was "Physician, heal thyself." According to the Land Committee the lowest earnings in Oxfordshire were 15*s.* a week, but what was Mr. Lloyd George paying his own department? He found a man of 19 years of age receiving 12*s.* 6*d.* a week; one of 24, 17*s.* 3*d.*; one of 29, 20*s.*; and one of 19, 17*s.* 3*d.* These were wages paid to clerks, some of whom had been in the department two years. Such wages no Government ought to pay.

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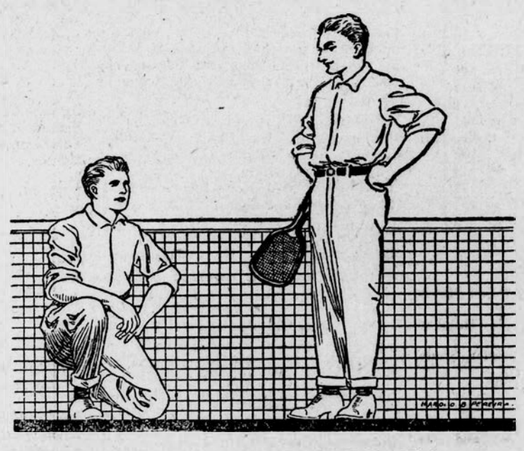

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BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

DASTUR—On the 13th January, Jamshedji Pestonji Dastur, Solicitor (of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji Romer and Co.)

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: 'You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.

Pardah Party at Government House, Malabar Point, 5.

Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road. Mission Study talk on Central and Industrial Work by Mr. W. H. P. Anderson 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 16.

Masonic Ball, Bombay Town Hall, 9-30.

Lecture in Gujarati on "Pain and its Panacea", by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, under the auspices of the Jashna Committee at Anjuman's Fire Temple, at 6-3 p.m. (S. T.)

Y. M. C. A. Girgaum, Lecture by Mr. Donald Munrao on "Physical Education," 9-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 17.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, January 19.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Election of Deputy Chairman.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, Jan. 15, 1914.

THE DANGER OF THE PRESS ACT.

We note that two of our contemporaries, who are, generally speaking, devoted to the support of Executive action, and [illegible]ld appear to be earnest upholders [illegible]heory that "the Executive can [illegible]ong," on which the policy o[illegible] Department of the Governm[illegible]is at present modelled, ar[illegible]d with the reply of Sir Reginald Craddock in the debate on the Press Act and his refusal to accede to the demand contained in Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's resolution for the provision of safeguards against the arbitrary exercise by the Executive of its powers under the Act. It is hardly to be expected, of course, that Anglo-Indian journals of the type of the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette" can appreciate the apprehensive feelings with which Indian papers regard a law which provides,—to use the Advocate-General's expression,—"an extremely effective and powerful weapon in the hands of the Executive"; a weapon which can be wielded without fear of any expectation, in most instances, of being called upon to justify its use in the Courts. Papers under European editorship, as there are many instances to show, have little to fear from the Press laws in this country, and are allowed a license which is often abused by such violence and vulgarity of language as to constitute a grave social danger. But there are many Indian journals, to whom the deposit of a security, or its forfeiture, is a real menace, and whose freedom of honest and justifiable comment is heavily handicapped by the existence of an Act whose provisions, so far as can be seen by its working, are put in motion on the strength of confidential reports, the origin and nature of which are not revealed even to the person most closely concerned. For it is not only the power of the Executive arbitrarily to seize and forfeit a publication without accounting for their action that has to be reckoned with, but also the power of magistrates, acting, as is understood, on the recommendations, confidentially made, of the police and other executive officers, to demand deposits, which may be a heavy drag on journalistic enterprise. It is not the case, as might be supposed from our contemporaries' comments, that the Act has only been used against actually seditious and inflammatory publications, but it has been set in force, in many instances, where there has been nothing, on the face of things, to justify the supposition that the publication concerned would be likely to offend, and in some instances, —one of which we quoted on Monday, —where the publication has been of a purely non-political character. And it is this secrecy of action, which is accorded to the Executive under the Act, that is rightly claimed to be a real danger to the liberty of the Press.

We have already seen in the case of "The Comrade" how in two respects the Act is now used in a way that was never contemplated by the Legislature at the time when its provisions were under discussion. Those who recollect or care to study the debates on the measure in the Imperial Council will remember that its provisions were aimed at a certain danger which then existed, and the vehemence with which its official sponsors repudiated the insinuation that its powers would ever be abused by being put in force for any other purpose. But in "The Comrade" case we found that the Act was used to deal with circumstances of a totally different character, to suppress a publication, in regard to which the question whether its contents were or were not dangerous or inimical to the safety of the State was a highly arguable one, and to do so without complying with the express provisions of the clause which the then Law Member had so loudly advertised in the debates as the safeguard against arbitrary action on the part of the Executive. The speech in which the assurances referred to were given by the Law Member exercised a very strong influence, as every one knows, on the non-official members of the Council, many of whom voted for the measure on the strength of these assurances. It is significant that, now that it has been seen that these safeguards do not exist, or can, by the wording of another section of the Act, be ignored, we find seventeen non-official members of the Council voting for an amendment of the Act, whereas only two voted against the passing of the measure in 1910. The object of the Resolution which was moved in the Council last week was to secure such a modification of the Act as would remove all harmless publications from the scope of its operation, and ensure a really operative appeal to a judicial tribunal. The intention of the Legislature is often defeated, we know, by the clumsy wording of a measure, but in cases of grave importance steps are speedily taken to see that the law in question is amended in such a way as to secure the fulfilment of such intention. In this instance the Home Member makes no attempt to meet the charge that the Executive is making a use of the Act which is in direct contravention of the assurances given by Government, and seems to think it sufficient to urge that the Act goes far enough if it provides an appeal against forfeiture of the actual plant of a printing press, and not of any publication emanating therefrom which may be condemned and seized without explanation and without appeal.

If there were nothing more than the definite promise given on behalf of Government by Mr. Sinha in 1910 that this should be done, it should lie, in our opinion, as an obligation on Government to amend the Act in such a way as to provide that the provisions of Section 4 are not nullified by the wording of Section 22. There is no danger to be feared from this. It is a very simple request. It is not the case, as one of our contemporaries,—which professes to give "cold facts" but only supplies misleading comments,—states that "if Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's motion had been adopted the authorities when forfeiting this murderous literature would have been called upon to publish broadcast for the information of the unknown criminals responsible for the incitements the actual text of the incitements themselves." The demand is that the Local Authority when making the order of forfeiture should be compelled to state the grounds on which they hold the alleged offending publication to contain words calculated to bring into hatred or contempt a class or section of His Majesty's subjects. This is what Mr. Sinha promised that the authorities, when declaring a forfeiture, would have to do. Nobody dreamed of suggesting in 1910 that the Executive should have the arbitrary power under the Act that it has now been shown to possess, and which constitutes such an obvious menace to the freedom of the many poor and unpretentious but honest journals which exist in this country. So long as this arbitrary power exists, the danger of the Act being used "to exercise administrative control over newspapers and to check criticism by veiled reference to the possibilities of action,"—as has been the case hitherto, despite the incredulity of "The Times of India,"—will continue to be a real danger, against which interpellations and resolutions in Council provide a very ineffective remedy.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Hindu University Society has just issued its second Progress Report, from which we note that considerable ground was covered last year by the promoters of the scheme. The widespread dissemination by the Society of ideas pertaining to the project, its aims and scope, has borne fruit, and although the minimum required to give it a start, as laid down by the Government of India, has not yet been fully collected, the Report speaks hopefully of reasonable prospects of obtaining very much more than that amount in the near future. The heavy floods in Bengal and Behar last year, the drought and scarcity in Upper India, and, lastly and chiefly, the recent financial crisis naturally affected adversely the collection of subscriptions, which were comparatively small during the last months of the year, but substantial assistance has been promised and is gradually coming in. Further, the Society has not been content with the mere collection of subscriptions, but a good deal of preliminary work has been carried out in the selection of a site for the University and the amalgamation with it of the Central Hindu College at Benares. The site selected is at Nagwa, on the banks of the Ganges opposite the town and fort of Ramnagar, and adjacent to the Assighat at Benares. This site, which comprises lands within the area of several villages, has been thoroughly examined and surveyed and pronounced highly suitable. A sub-committee has already reported in favour of this site, and the report is to be laid before the next meeting of the executive committee. With regard to the Central Hindu College, it may be recalled that in October, 1911, a memorandum embodying the agreement arrived at was signed at Benares by the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mrs. Annie Besant. Subsequent meetings were held and the amalgamation of the College with the University was finally decided upon on the 7th of December last year under certain conditions. The constitution of the University, however, cannot be formed by the promoters till the proposals submitted to the Secretary of State have been approved by him and orders are passed by Government indicating the lines on which the University is to be conducted.

The circumstances which led to the formation of the Hindu University Society and the subsequent history and progress of the movement are too well known to need reiteration. The scheme, it is enough to say, has obtained the widest support among Hindus throughout the country and even a considerable amount of sympathy from Mahomedans, several members of that community, notably the Aga Khan, having rendered substantial financial assistance. European opinion, too, has been generally in favour of a project which will endeavour to give special emphasis to Hindu culture. But it is a mistake to suppose that the Hindu University,—though Hindu in spirit and ideals,—is to be a home of narrow sectarianism. It will be open to students of every creed and every class, and attendance at religious lectures will not be compulsory to any one who may have conscientious objections to such attendance. The constitution of the theological faculty might, of course, give rise to some controversy, but the promoters recognise that it will be necessary to instruct,—if the instruction is to be effective,—the students in the ethics of Hinduism at its best. There is room for the proposed University if it is conducted on the right lines, that is, if it promotes true culture, which must of necessity rebuke, and keep aloof from, anything like religious bigotry or intolerance, or ignorance and provincialism; and if it promotes scientific, technical, and artistic education in combination with the highest Hindu ethics and culture.

DAY BY DAY.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon at the Parsee General Hospital.

Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Dorian Smith and Captain Egerton, paid a visit to the Parsee General Hospital yesterday. Her Excellency was received by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the President, Mrs. Bomanji Petit, Mr. Jehangir Petit, the Honorary Secretary of the institution, Mrs. Jehangir Petit and the members of the Executive Committee. Her Excellency spent over an hour at the Institution, went round the spacious wards, spoke to the patients and showed great interest in everything that she saw. Her Excellency, on leaving the Hospital, expressed herself as highly satisfied with her visit.

At the Hospital.

At the hospital, Her Excellency's attention was attracted by a little six-year old girl who was suffering from burns on her legs and who appeared eager to recite her lesson to Her Excellency. Her Excellency, after visiting the wards, inspected the operation theatre, where the various appliances were shown and explained to Her Excellency. Prior to her departure, Her Excellency and party were presented with flowers at the entrance hall.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., of the Bombay Company, Ld.

The Disaster in Japan.

Japan, as a whole, is so frequently subject to seismic disturbances that it might be fitly called a land of earthquakes. Indeed, there is a proverb that in Japan one may have earthquakes with his tea, morning and evening throughout the year. But such an appalling catastrophe as that just recorded at Sakurashima occurs of course only at distant periods. In the thirteen years ending 1897, which was the first period during which scientific apparatus for recording earthquakes was utilised, Japan was visited by no fewer than 177,750 shocks, which gives an average of something over 3½ daily! The frequency of these phenomena is in some degree a source of security, for the minor vibrations are believed to exercise a binding effect by removing weak cleavages. Nevertheless the annals show that during the three centuries before 1897 there were 108 earthquakes sufficiently disastrous to merit historical mention. The last great earthquake or rather earthquakes—for there were three—took place in 1906. The first destroyed 13,073 houses and killed 27,122 persons, the second 8,996 houses and 209 persons and the third, which occurred in Formosa, destroyed 5,556 houses and 1,226 persons.

The Affected Districts.

The island of Sakura-shima or Sakura-Jima, many of the villages which Reuter reports have been wiped out, is 97 miles by 5 miles, lying in the northern part of the Bay of Kagoshima which has a volcano 3,743 feet high, of which an eruption was recorded in 1779. It is celebrated for its hot springs. Kagoshima is a town 88 miles south-east of Nagasaki on a bay, opposite the volcanic island of Sakura-shima. It is one of the most ancient cities of Japan, with manufactures of pottery. It was bombarded by a British squadron on August 15, 1863, and most of the forts were dismantled. The apparently simultaneous occurrence of a tidal wave and earthquake shocks right on the other side of the world at Callao in Peru may be more than a mere coincidence, but we should hesitate to endorse the suggestion of a correspondent that the collapse of the aqueduct at Lanowli may be attributed to the same seismic disturbances. Our correspondent bases this suggestion on the fact that a straight line drawn across the map from Callao to Sakura-chima would cut across Lanowli. But we have not attempted to verify this assertion by mathematical measurement.

The Montreal Fire.

The statement in Reuter's telegram that the fire which is raging in Montreal threatens to destroy the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame is somewhat confusing. The city of Montreal, unlike most other big cities on the North American Continent, contains quite a number of ancient historic buildings, especially of an ecclesiastical character, and there are two famous churches of Notre Dame. Neither of them, however, is a Cathedral Church, the Cathedral of Montreal being dedicated to St. James. Presumably the edifice referred to in Reuter's telegram is the parish church of Notre Dame, whose Gothic outlines form one of the striking features of the city, as the other church of Notre Dame is close to the historic Bonsecours Market and is generally spoken of as the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. The former church was built in 1824 to take the place of an earlier structure, dating back to 1672. It accommodates 10,000 worshippers and has two twin towers containing ten bells, one of which, known as "Le Gros Bourdon," weighs 24,780 lbs., and is the largest bell in America. Two of the other bells weigh respectively 6,041 and 3,633 lbs. Beside the church stands the historic seminary at St. Sulpice, one of the few remaining relics of French rule. The order of Sulpicians was founded by the French missionaries in the 17th Century, whose station subsequently developed into the city of Montreal.

The Other Notre Dame.

The Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours was founded by Sister Marguerite Bourgois in 1673 as a sanctuary for the miraculous statue of the Virgin. The original church was burnt in 1764 and the present building which was erected in 1771, an example of Norman architecture, was at one time in danger of destruction to make room for a railway station, but a number of English Protestants combined to preserve this relic of the French Period. The Cathedral of St. James is a comparatively modern building. The original Cathedral Church was destroyed in the great fire of 1862 and the present edifice, which is an almost exact reproduction reduced to one-half the scale, of St. Peter's, Rome, was begun in 1868. The district between the old Church of Notre Dame and the water tank, although now-a-days it contains a number of warehouses, is the locality where many of the ancient and historic structures of Montreal are situated, and the extension of the fire over the whole of this district will be a great calamity, from the antiquarian point of view, as well as from a commercial point of view.

A Noted Missionary.

The departure of Dr. R. E. Hume, of the local station of the American Marathi Mission, by the Rubattino Line on Tuesday, is a loss that will be keenly felt by Missionary India, and the Bombay Presidency in particular, for Dr. Hume has accepted a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and is not likely to return to India, at least for several years. Dr. Hume's charge of the station at Byculla has made him exceedingly popular among those he worked with, and the "Dnyanodaya", the Mission's paper, which was first published in 1842 under his editorship, commanded a reputation for the thoughtfulness of its articles. There have been four generations of the Humes in India. Dr. Hume's grandfather was among the pioneers of that mission in India, and his father, Dr. R. A. Hume, of Ahmednagar, who has spent over sixty-five years of his life in this country, is one of the best known American missionaries to this country. It is not improbable that Dr. R. E. Hume's little son, now five years, will return to work in this Mission. Dr. Hume is to lecture on the History and Philosophy of Religions and of Missions in the Union Theological Seminary, and is likely to keep in touch with affairs on the mission field.

Indian Students and Foreign Travel.

The Government, in a Press Note, again draw attention to the desirability of Indian students who proceed to foreign countries for purposes of study providing themselves with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district in the case of British subjects or by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. Such certificates should show that the bearers of them are British subjects and entitled to be given passports by the Secretary of State at Home to enable them to travel in foreign countries. In Japan application for admission to schools have to be made through the British Embassy, and such authoritative certificates would also be of use to Indian students proceeding to America.

Sir Arthur Reid.

Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, who is about to retire from the Bench after a service of eighteen years, is widely known and esteemed in Upper India. He came to India thirty-nine years ago, a young barrister, and joined the Allahabad High Court, for the principal reason presumably that his father was a distinguished member of the Civil Service of the United Provinces. He practised for many years, holding several offices such as Law Reporter, Law Professor, etc., in the beginning of his career while waiting for briefs, which began subsequently to come in, we believe, in gratifying abundance. When he was offered a Judgeship in the Lahore Chief Court, he went there with an established reputation as an able and sound lawyer. But it is as a sportsman that Sir Arthur Reid has achieved his great popularity. He excels in many forms of sport and has, it is said, mere happy memories of pig-sticking, polo, shooting, cricket and golf than almost any other busy man of his profession in India. In Lahore for many years he has made an admirable president of the Hunt, the Golf, and the Polo committees, on which his work has been highly successful.

Madras Municipal Elections.

The election on Saturday last of Mr. C. P. Ramasawmy Iyer, B.A., B.L., as the representative of the Sixth Division on the Board of the Madras Corporation, must be counted as a distinct acquisition to that body. Mr. Iyer, though quite young, has risen to be a most prominent member of the Madras High Court Bar and one of the most respected citizens of the eastern capital. He is an earnest and eloquent speaker and has associated himself with all patriotic movements in the city and outside as well. He attended the last session of the Indian National Congress at Karachi. Mr. Iyer lately came to the fore as counsel for the prosecution in the Narayaniah v. Besant case, and, in spite of his opposition to Mrs. Besant in the Theosophical controversy, was paid by the latter a high tribute for his eloquence, public spirit, forensic abilities and disinterestedness.

City Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday three attacks and two deaths from plague and two deaths from small-pox were reported in Bombay City. There was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 86, as compared with 98 of the corresponding period of last year and 109 of the year before. Out of a total of 1,811 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday last 35 were found to be plague-infected.

A FIELD OF BATTLE.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED.

USE OF IMPERIAL TROOPS AUTHORISED.

STRIKE SPREADING.

GENERAL STRIKE INEVITABLE.

Reuter's telegram states the general strike and the proclamation of Martial law have converted South Africa into a field of battle, but apart from the labour element, Government has the support of the public. The country now resembles what it was prior to the Boer War.

The Regulations in connection with Martial law are said to be most drastic—a case of "hands up" or shot at sight. The possession of dynamite for illegal purposes is an offence punishable by death.

The Bakers' Union, through their President, announce that no bread will be delivered without a permit, and none will be supplied to the Defence force or police.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The strike to-day is spreading rather than diminishing. A general strike is regarded in Pretoria as a foregone conclusion.

All preparations have been made to cope with the situation.

It is announced that the Imperial Government has authorized the Union Government to use the Imperial troops if necessary.

Martial law was proclaimed last night throughout the railway spheres in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal, after the Federation of Trades had declared a general strike. The miners will cease work this afternoon.

General Botha, as Minister for Native Affairs, has circularised native compounds, explaining the position and calling on the men to keep quiet. No trouble is anticipated with natives, but all precautions have been taken and special guards appointed for compounds.

EFFECT OF MOBILIZATION.

"COMRADES IN ARMS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

With the declaration of a general strike and the proclamation of Martial law, South Africa has become a field of battle on which an intensely interesting conflict will be waged.

Undoubtedly the general public, apart from the labour element, supports Government heart and soul. The condition of the country resembles closely that prevailing before the war.

Burghers, mounted and armed, are arriving in great numbers at appointed centres, where they join commandoes under the local commandant. Many greybeards are among the burghers.

The English section of the population is contributing a large quota of old irregulars, thus former foes are now comrades in arms. Successful mobilisation is now practically completed. It is especially praiseworthy because the railways can only be partly used.

The general effect of the mobilisation is, that the principal railways for several thousand miles, are carefully patrolled, while 20,000 men are concentrated on the Rand and thousands more at Pretoria and other centres.

MARTIAL LAW REGULATIONS MOST DRASTIC.

LONDON, January 14.

The regulations issued throughout South Africa in connection with martial law are most drastic.

People near railways, public buildings, etc., not holding up their hands at the command of the Defence force, may be instantly shot.

Already an armed patrol has fired at a man placing dynamite near George Goch station. The patrol missed, but the man was identified.

The regulations also provide that persons in possession of dynamite for unlawful purposes may be arraigned before a military tribunal and sentenced to death.

The Intelligence Department reports the existence of an organised band of dynamitards, quantities of dynamite being distributed along the Reef. All political meetings and all picketting are forbidden.

HOSTILITY OF BAKERS' UNION.

The president of the Bakers' Union announces, that bread will only be delivered with his permit, and that none will be supplied to the Defence force or the police.

Mr. Quinn, however, who is a Member of the House of Assembly and the biggest baker in Johannesburg, says, it is impossible to recognise such a prohibition, and that he will go himself with volunteers and bake bread if necessary.

The last mail train from Durban stopped at a siding in the middle of the veldt, where the driver detached the engine and returned to Durban, leaving the passengers stranded.

BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

SOFIA, Jan. 14.

After a prolonged sitting of the Chamber during which the Opposition refused to pass a provisional budget, the Premier read an ukase dissolving Parliament.

LEEDS STRIKE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Leeds strike has been formally settled.

THE AGA KHAN'S VISIT TO RANGOON.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

His Highness the Aga Khan who is expected here on February 5th will be received at the Sule Pagoda wharf which will be decorated for the occasion, as also all roads through which the procession will pass right up to the Jamat Khana in Mogul Street. "Brightlands" in Park Road has been renovated for His Highness's accommodation and the Khoja community expect to make the occasion a brilliant and memorable one here.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 14.

Evidence was given in the Rajabazar bomb case to-day by Mr. Denham C. I. D., who said he found some papers and a note book in cipher in the house which was searched. They were all in different codes, but after finding the key he was able to decipher them all. The names of several people were found in the translations and witness telegraphed instructions to have all these persons arrested and all correspondence addressed to any of them intercepted.

A fortnight later a more careful search was made and a blotting pad, a leaflet, and some clothes were taken away. The blotting pad was photographed at the survey office and positive plates made of all the pages printed from these plates were produced in Court and accepted as exhibits. Traces of the names Hironmy and Dinesh and also some figures arranged as in the ciphers were found.

RANGOON DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan 14.

At the Rangoon Diocesan Conference opened this evening in the presence of a large assembly of delegates from all parts of the Province, the question of a Synod for Burma was discussed. Several speakers supported a resolution moved by the Rev. W. H. Cowper: "That the Conference is of opinion that a synodical form of Government is desirable for the diocese of Rangoon." The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. T. S. Mathews and carried.

CALCUTTA DOCK FIRE.

FOUR LAKHS DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Jan. 13.

A fire broke out at Kidderpore Docks today resulting in damage which has been estimated at four lakhs. Upon arrival, the fire brigade found shed No. 3 engulfed in flames. This was at a quarter to seven in the morning, and it was not until five o'clock this evening that the firemen were able to leave the scene of the conflagration.

DACOITY TRIAL IN BURMA.

JURY DIVIDED: RETRIAL ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan 14.

The trial of the European F. W. Rolston and four Burmans on a charge of dacoity in Hanthawaddy concluded to-day. The jury brought in a divided verdict in porportion of 5 to 4. Justice Robinson discharged the jury and ordered a retrial of all the accused.

JAP DISASTER.

VOLCANIC ISLAND ABLAZE.

HUGE BLOCKS HURLED 20 MILES.

70,000 PEOPLE DESERT CITY

TOWN SWEPT BY TIDAL WAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

In the eruptions at Sakurashima enormous blocks of stone were thrown twenty miles. The whole island was aflame.

Seventy thousand people fled from Kagoshima, the telegraph operator alone remaining. The city is covered with ashes.

The total casualties are not known.

A tidal wave added to the horrors at Kagoshima, where extensive damage has been done and the death-roll is heavy.

In connection with the present disaster in Japan the following account of the recent destructive volcanic eruption on Ambrym Island, in the New Hebrides will be read with interest. Five hundred inhabitants were killed and a British hospital was wiped out as the cause of the eruption. The particulars brought by incoming vessels to Sydney indicate that it was the most violent shock that has been experienced for a century. It is estimated that at least 500 natives have perished. Some graphic descriptions of the scene from eye-witnesses of the disaster were cabled by the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent.

The eruption commenced on December 5, devastating entire villages and plantations, and transforming the whole face of the island. Captain Charvin, of the steamer Pacifique, described the eruption as "Hell on earth," and other witnesses state that the upheaval was so tremendous that they expected the whole side of the island of Ambrym to disappear.

With one terrific roar, followed by a rapid succession of artillery-like discharges, fire craters entered into full activity, and streams of lava were seen rushing down the slopes like golden-red serpents. Loud explosions followed in rapid succession, and at each detonation the craters belched forth flames and lava.

At night the flames shot a thousand feet in the air, brilliantly illuminating the whole scene of destruction. Huge boulders were hurled into space and silhouetted against the brightness of the flames. The dust, reaching ten miles from the scene of volcanic activity, caused a great black cloud to spread from the new craters until it blotted out the light of the stars. The ocean itself seemed to boil and effervesce as huge meteors plunged into the sea, and the lava streams poured down the sides of the mountain and ran into the bay. It was an awful, yet wonderful spectacle.

Eye-witnesses gave terrible accounts of the perishing of victims who were overtaken by the rushing streams of lava. One instance is that of a native who saw his aged mother running out of her hut in frenzy. She rushed into a small stream, and he heard a scream. She fell headlong into the fiery floor before he could go to her aid.

In another case two torrents of lava made an island of part of a village. Men, women, and children were huddled together on the island cut off from their relatives, who were in safety on higher ground. There was no possibility of crossing the flood of molten rock. The heat was unbearable. Gradually the watchers on the bank saw their relatives on the island wither and die. They were scorched by the tremendous heat, and gradually roasted to death. Between fifty and sixty natives perished in this way.

RED HOT BOULDERS HURLED INTO SEA.

Captain Charvin gives a graphic account of the scene from the sea. "We could see the glow of lightning playing around Ambrym Island. As we got nearer thunderclaps were frequent, and the explosions almost deafening. Great boulders, red-hot, were hurled high into the air, then fell into the sea. We could hear the hiss of the water as it was converted into steam by the hot projectiles. Every large explosion was followed by an immense wave, and the air was filled with dust for miles around the coastline.

"The water was of a milky-grey colour, owing to the dust which had fallen into the sea and was held in suspension. Navigation was difficult, because we had to avoid the big trunks of trees with which the surface of the sea was strewn.

"In one place we saw a river of fire rushing into the sea. As the hot lava met the water there was a great sizzling sound, and a big cloud of steam arose. In the water we saw large quantities of turtles and fish floating; they were dead, apparently killed by the concussion of a submarine explosion.

In proximity to the lava the river water was quite hot, and apparently some fish died from that cause, as they were partially cooked."

At another point on the coast. Captain Charvin saw a cliff, broken off by violent shocks, gradually falling into the sea. The shocks affected the sea as well as the land, with the result that the Pacifique quivered like an aspen leaf from stem to stern.

BRITISH HOSPITAL ENGULFED.

When the eruption commenced the natives fled panic-stricken to the coast, and entering their canoes, sought safety on the adjoining islands. Some 600 natives were rescued by the steamer La France. The British Commissioner, with the Government yacht, rendered similar services.

The British hospital buildings and the residence of Dr. Bowie, the medical officer, have disappeared as completely as if they had never existed. Formerly they were one of the beauty spots of the Pacific, with long, sweeping lawns, trees, and luxuriant vegetation; the site is now a desolate waste.

When the eruption occurred over forty patients were in the hospital, and Dr. Bowie's presence of mind, energy, and pluck secured the escape of the patients in a launch to a neighbouring island. The water for miles was too hot to touch, and both rescuers and rescued were enveloped in ashes, steam, and smoke. Dr. Bowie, returned, and assisted to rescue the natives amidst a fiery hail of stones and cinders—the characteristic action of a Britisher in a moment of danger.

SMALL FIRE AT CHOTA SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

A fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. T. R. Waugh at Chhota, Simla, this morning which was soon extinguished by the Central Brigade. Little damage occurred.

TRANSPORT NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

The hired transport Rohilla will sail from Karachi on Friday.

MONTREAL BLAZE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL THREATENED.

ABNORMAL LOW TEMPERATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.

A fire which is raging in the wholesale district threatens to destroy the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the section of the town from there to the water-front. A number of firemen have already been injured. The temperature is 25 degrees below zero.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN LONDON

RETURN DUE TO THE WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

On his arrival in London, Mr. Lloyd George said he had returned on account of the weather.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIVELY DISCUSSION ON MUNICIPAL LOANS BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, further discussions on amendments in connection with the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill was continued. There were nearly one hundred amendments on the agenda and only about thirty amendments were put in.

In the afternoon the Vice-President Mr. Duke, presided. There was a lively discussion when Mr. Apcar moved an amendment asking for the creation of a common sinking fund as was the case in Bombay. Mr. Apcar concluded by saying that in his reply to the Calcutta Corporation address, the Viceroy promised that there should be a common sinking fund. Mr. Stephenson, who is in charge of the Bill, pointed out that in his reply the Viceroy had made no such promise as had been suggested by Mr. Apcar. He said it was a mischievous suggestion.

Mr. Apcar,—"I protest against that remark."

The President,—"I don't think it is out of order."

Mr. Stephenson,—"I don't use it in an offensive sense, it is pregnant with mischief to say that Government is going behind the Viceroy. The power that Government gave to the Calcutta Corporation under separate sinking funds is equivalent to a common sinking fund, except that they cannot borrow from it for repayment of loans. Calcutta is not placed at a disadvantage with any other presidency town.

The amendment was put and lost.

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR INDIA.

HANDLING GRAIN IN BULK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

In a conference with the Karachi Chamber, Mr. F. Noel Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence said he was not trying to ram grain elevators down Karachi's throat, but he believed that elevators must inevitably come, and it was his desire to provide all possible information for a full fair and dispassionate consideration of the question by all concerned. He indicated that pressure would probably arise from the fact that the ports in Europe to which India was shipping grain had adopted or were adopting, the "bulk system" of handling grain and would look for the establishment of a corresponding system in India.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

TWO APPOINTMENTS MADE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Two important appointments in connection with the Port of Calcutta are gazetted. Lieutenant J. C. Ward is appointed Assistant Port Officer and Deputy Shipping Master vice Lieutenant Goldsmith reverting to the Royal Indian Marine.

The services of chief engineer C. T. Amor are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as second engineer and shipwright surveyor to that Government vice Chief Engineer Macdonald.

THEFT FROM A DRUG STORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

A theft took place in the shop of Messrs. William Cotton and Co., a well-known firm of chemists at Simla, a few days ago, when 233 grains of cocaine and some other medicines were found missing. No clue of the culprit has as yet been found. The matter is now under police investigation.

PEOPLES' BANK.

DATE OF APPEAL FIXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The appeal of the Directors of the Peoples' Bank against the District Judge's order, appointing official liquidators, will be heard by the Chief Court on the 19th instant.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

SEPARATION OF JAILS FROM I. M. S.

MORE CENTRAL JAILS.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

At the Royal Commission on Public Services to-day, evidence was heard from the Medical Service of Bihar and Orissa Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Buchanan, C.I.E., Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal and Rai Bahadur Bihari Lal Pande, Civil Surgeon, Azamgarh were the co-opted members of the Commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. Singh, I.M.S., Inspector General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa who had been connected with the jails department since 1899 said he thought it necessary that the jails should be separated from the I.M.S. Officers should be recruited from the I.M.S. but separation should continue after they had been recruited.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that he agreed that it would be advantageous to abolish the District jails and establish more central jails. The present system which placed jails under the charge of medical men was the best. Prospects of promotion in the Jails Department were good, but there was a grievance as to pay. Superintendents of Jails were allowed to take up private consulting practice, but they did not get much.

QUESTION OF TRAINING.

Lieutenant-Col. J. C. Vaughan, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur, said two or three years military service was enough before an officer passed out to civil work. Every facility should be extended to officers in earlier years to gain medical and surgical training. Private practitioners could enter and see the work of a Government hospital, but witness had no knowledge of any private practitioner being honorary officer of any Government institution.

Questioned by Sir Valentine Chirol he said, he allowed his assistants as much operating work as possible. If an accident occurred, in such cases it might lay the Civil Surgeon open to the misrepresentation that he had delegated to his assistant the work which he should have done himself.

Military Assistant Surgeon A.A.E. Baptist said he would like to see his Department placed on an equality of qualification with the Civil Assistant Surgeons, but he would not like them to be placed in the same grade. A suitable organisation of the Service would be to let it be the subordinate branch of the I.M.S. and officered by Warrant Officers with some Commissioned Officers.

Rai Bahadur Baroda Kanta Ray Civil Assistant Surgeon said he had known cases in which forefeiture had been enforced of the bond demanded of Officers of his Department. Members of his Service complained of insufficient opportunity to perform operations.

INCREASE OF CADRE.

The last witness was Major W. F. Harvey Director of the Central Research Institute Kasauli. Witness said he would increase the cadre of his department, which was at present too small, so as to include the Sanitary Department, Professors of Pathology, Professors of other subjects taught in the tropical schools, Zoologists and Entomologists. He would increase the cadre by the additin of twenty officers at one time. The Department was distinctly unpopular, but now the applications were more numerous. It would be better if private practice was abolished and a compensating allowance given the officer. Unless the popularity of the service was restored it would be necessary to recruit Bacteriologists to the Department from outside the service.

The Commission rose until Friday.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

RESULT OF OPPOSITION TO BILL IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The Bengal Government's Bill for the Registration of medical practitioners has evoked so much opposition that it has been decided to postpone the consideration of the select committee's report until the meeting of the Council in the end of March.

The "Englishman" meanwhile urges that the measure should be redrafted on more drastic lines so as to put a stop to the scandal of absolutely ignorant people trading on the sufferings of the sick while permitting the practice of recognised, though not necessarily European forms of medical treatment.

PERSIAN LAWLESSNESS.

CAPTAIN EKFORD'S MURDERER KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

A communication from the Persian Consul-General reports that Shayed Zafar, who is supposed to have been the murderer of Captain Ekford, has been killed by the escort of the caravan of the Bank of Persia which he and his followers attacked near Dehbid.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 33,697-3-0.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	33,587	15	0
Mr. C. Dube, Damoli	50	0	0
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Mr. Jewandas Bhavabhai Rajput. Through Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.	2	0	0
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A. J. H. Fernandes	0	8	0
A. F. Navar	0	4	0
W. E. Thomson	1	0	0
M. Subhadar	0	8	0
J. Tavares	0	8	0
M. G. Vagal	0	8	0
Victor Conabless	1	0	0
Total Rs.	33,697	3	0

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

KHAMGAON'S MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Gajanan Kothare, chairman of the public meeting at Khamgaon, submitted by wire resolutions to His Excellency the Viceroy expressing resentment at the treatment of Indians in South Africa, praying His Majesty to veto the Immigration Regulation Act, appealing to the Indian Government to pass retaliatory measures and thanking Lord Hardinge for his hearty support to the Indian cause.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT RANGOON.

ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan 14.

Two local trains collided this morning at seven o'clock between Rangoon station and Stockade Road bridge. Between fifty and sixty passengers received injuries, some of which were slight. Most of them were Burmans coming to Rangoon from Thingungyun with market produce. The cause of the accident is under investigation. Neither the engines nor any of the carriages were derailed.

The following official account of the accident has been issued by the Traffic Manager:—At about 7 hours of the 14th the 2-55 up Thungungyun local and the 2.54 down Bauktaw local collided within Rangoon station yard near Stockade Road bridge. A few of the passengers in both the trains received slight bruises and abrasions. Neither the engines nor carriages of either train were derailed. The engines received slight damage. The cause of the accident is under investigation. Slight dislocation of local traffic resulted from the accident.

LATER.

In connection with the Railway accident a preliminary enquiry was held this afternoon and an official enquiry will be held later. The drivers of the engines claim to have seen the signal lowered. The opinion of the majority was that the up Thinganyun train had the right of crossing between Stockade Road Bridge and the East Cabin before the down Banklow train could come up.

ZAMINDAR PRESS.

FORFEITURE OF PRESS AND DEPOSIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Under orders of the Punjab Government, the security of Rs. 10,000 deposited by the Zamindar Newspaper Press a few months ago under the Press Act, has been forfeited, and the press has also been confiscated.

The order was communicated to the Press and possession taken of it by a number of police officers accompanied by a large body of constables. The value of the Press which contains five machines and an engine is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

The news of the forfeiture of the Zamindar Press has created considerable excitement among the Mussalmans of Delhi, and an appeal is likely to be addressed to the Viceroy to intervene.

There is a general feeling that now that the causes which had stirred up Moslem feelings had disappeared, the Moslem Press should have been given some chance of returning to its earlier tone and temper.

This is the third occasion on which the "Zamindar" is being dealt with under the Press Act. Two years ago it was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 which was declared forfeited.

Some months ago the maximum security of Rs. 10,000 was then demanded and paid in by the Proprietor of the Press and most probably this too has now been declared to be forfeited, in addition to the forfeiture of the entire Press of the Zamindar.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

INCOME TAX AND ADVISORY BOARDS.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MOTION FOR PUBLICATION WITHDRAWN.

At yesterday's Meeting of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. V. R. Rayaningar moved his resolution that Local Governments should be consulted as to the desirability of forming Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen to assist officials in the work of assessing Income-tax.

Sir William Meyer thanked the mover for his short and businesslike speech. He accepted the Resolution on behalf of Government.

The motion was put and carried.

A second motion was brought forward by Mr. Rayaningar that the Report of the Nicholson Commission be laid on the table General Birdwood, on behalf of Government, having explained the great danger and inexpediency involved in making public what had been said and written by the Committee, the motion was eventually withdrawn.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding. There were a number of absentee members and the visitors' gallery was practically vacant.

Mr. Ali Imam moved that the Repealing and Amending Bill be referred to a select committee, Mr. Acharia, Mr. Pandit and Mr. Wynch were added to the Committee. The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Das wanted to speak, but the Vice-President ruled that the motion had already been put and carried.

General Birdwood replied.

Mr. Ramaningar with permission of the Vice-President withdrew the resolution.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME TAX.

MR. RAYANINGAR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. R. Rayaningar next moved:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Local Governments be consulted as to the desirability of Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of the districts being formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income Tax Act.

He said: The Hon. members will notice that the request herein made does not involve a surrender of revenue on the part of Government. The reform advocate relates to the method of assessment and has no direct connection with the revenue which the tax yields. It seeks to effect an improvement in the machinery employed in the preliminary process of assertainment of assessable income. It is useless to ignore the fact that however equitable on principle, the income tax is, the most unpopular of all the taxes levied by the Government. But the financial needs of the administration require that it should be maintained and its repeal is neither within the range of our vision nor is at all desirable. This is no reason however, why the administration of the Act should not be improved and placed upon a popular basis. Financial and political considerations alike would counsel the adoption of a method of assessment best calculated to remove inequalities and make the working of the Act more considerate and equitable. Sir, it has never been the desire of Government to levy the tax except in a just manner. In their anxiety to secure the proper amount of revenue with the least hardship, the Government have framed from time to time rules for the guidance of revenue officers, and suggestions of reform from the local administrations receive the most careful and earnest consideration of this Government. But the truth must be faced that the chief object of the Act and the voluminous rules framed under it have only imperfectly achieved that. The existing method of assessment, except in parts of one province leaves much to be desired both as regards its freedom from complaint and productiveness and further that the assessment throughout British India, barring a small area, is unequal in its incidence and is either above or under the right level as has been remarked more than once.

THE QUALITY OF TAXATION.

The tax as at present levied weighs with undue severity upon persons least able to bear the burden. The result that the percentage of objections and appeals is unduly high and remissions are not inconsideable. This is a state of things which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The speaker next quoted extracts from reports of Provincial Governments to show that there was general dissatisfaction at the assessment giving clear evidence of facts that inaccurate assessments prevailed in many parts of India. He next dealt with the importance and value of associating non-official advisers in matters of assessment and said an attempt must be made to remove the existing defects. He said the fact that the jurisdiction of the Civil Court is barred by Section 29 of the Income Tax Act places a serious responsibility upon the revenue authorities and Government would be wise to associate with them non-official advisers with local knowledge in the initial process of assessment. In my humble opinion, such association will take away much of the odium of the tax and be otherwise beneficial both to Government and the people. It stands to reason that local people would have a more accurate and reliable knowledge of the financial condition of the residents than the most experienced and efficient official assessor can possibly have. Sir, the Hon. members will have noticed that the central idea in the resolution is the formation of Advisory Boards of non-officials.

CO-OPERATION OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

The reform must at the inception be hedged round by limitations. Whatever course future experience might suggest, for the present, the appointment of non-official assessors must be by nomination and the nomination should for weighty reasons be in the revenue head of the district whose local knowledge will be found invaluable in the matter of selection. In the experimental stage, it is a wiser course to secure the co-operation of the local revenue authorities by leaving the formation of the Boards in their hands and then the resolution suggest that local Governments should be consulted on the subject. It is the Local Governments which are after all responsible for revenue collection and it is only fair that they should have an opportunity of expressing their views on a matter relating to collection. There is the further reason that the system, to be workable, will have to be adopted to the varying local conditions by slight local modifications which the Local Governments will be best able to suggest. I do not anticipate any serious opposition from the local administrations. Once the central Government decides to introduce the reform I can speak for movers with some degree of assurance, and I feel confident the present enlightened and sympathetic head of the administration there will welcome such a measure. I have no reasons to assume that the other provincial administrations or experienced officers, imbued with a high sense of duty towards the people committed to their respective charge will be less enlightened in their appreciation of the reform."

THE DEBATE.

Sardar Daljit Singh in supporting the resolution said the mover had made out a strong case. The proposed system would work with satisfaction and reduce the number of objection petitions.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar said the suggestion of the mover, if accepted, would solve much difficulty in the way of corect assessment. It was extremely difficult to find out the actual income of the people. In his experience, he had found incomes even frequently calculated on insufficient data. The suggestion of Mr. Rayaningar was admirable.

Rajah Kushalpal Singh and Malik Umar Hayat Khan said they gave their wholehearted support. Malik Umar Hayat Khan referred to their unhappy lot in the Punjab while in Bengal they had a permanent settlement but he was called to order, as the President said that Permanent Settlement was not under discussion. The speaker said that Zamindars paid their proper taxes and Advisory Boards were appointed and those who made money out of Zamindars would be made to pay equally fully.

MR. DONALD.

Mr. Donald said that it might interest Hon. Members to know something of the method and agency employed in Bengal for the assessment of income tax. It was possible that in some provinces non-official help or agency might be employed. The Hon. mover had stated with reference to the report on income tax for 1911 that there was evidence of the inequitable nature of the assessment. He had the report with him and that report showed that while the commissioner had interfered in about one-fifth of the cases brought before him, the Board of Revenue had not found it necessary to interfere at all. The report showed that the demand for income tax in Bengal was neither inequitable nor incorrectly assessed. Income tax officers were carefully chosen and well paid and they were not permanently appointed till they had served in an acting appointment and shown their fitness for the work. They had a whole time staff in Calcutta. In every case, the income tax assessment officers were under a deputy collector of income tax and these again were under collectors who exercised the utmost vigilance in scrutinizing the work of their subordinates. The figures too which he had quoted showed that the assessments in practice were equitable and true. He could not support the appointment of a non-official agency in such a matter as the income tax. The assessment of income tax depended upon the furnishing of private information and possibly the production of business books. People would certainly object to giving this information if it were to be at the disposal of a non-official body composed of their neighbours.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Rai Sita Nath Roy in opposing motion said that if the proposal of Mr. Rayaningar was accepted, it would evoke much opposition in the country.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who also opposed the resolution, said it would be well if Government were left to organise their own means which could be popular. People mostly engaged in trade would not like that their books should be subject to inspection by non-official agents. That procedure would meet with strong opposition in the Country. He asked the Council not to accept the resolution. In the harmless form it was presented they must in the first instance determine whether the proposal would be welcome by the people. He was sure the method suggested by the mover would be strongly opposed in the country. The procedure now in practice, though not perfect, might be continued.

Mr. Abbot was unable to support the resolution.

Mir Asad Ali thought it was useless to take of the perfect system as the resolution only asked a reference to Local Governments.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S REPLY.

THE BANIA'S THREE SETS OF ACCOUNTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The following is the text of Sir William Meyer's reply to the income tax resolution:—

Sir,—I should like at the outset to congratulate my Hon. friend, the mover, on the moderate and business-like speech in which he has brought this subject before the Council, and which has produced a most useful and interesting debate. My Hon. friend has cited an official report to show the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory assessments of income tax when this is not collected, to use a fiscal term, at the source, for instance, on no salaries or on the holders of Government paper and has to be realised on private profits which must often be of a problematic character. My Hon. friend, Mr. Donald, has rightly pointed out certain qualifications which must be made in this connection as regards the mover's criticism, but the fact remains that no one who has had to take part as an official in the work of income tax assessment can fail to have been impressed with the enormous difficulties and complexity of this task. On the one hand, there is one's duty to the general body of tax payers, for every unduly lenient assessment and fraudulent conceament of income means so much loss to the public revenue and therefore s much additional burden on the country as a whole. On the other hand, there is one's duty to the individual payer of income tax to see that he is not harassed by enquiries of a too inquisitorial nature. Difficulties of this character are common to income tax collectors all the world over. Philosophers and statesmen agree that the principle by which people contribute to the State in direct proportion to their incomes is one of the soundest of all economic maxims, but we are at present very far from the ideal of civic duty which was looked forward to by the late Mr. Auberon Herbert under which the individual would contribute to the necesities of the commonwealth voluntarily and fairly in proportion to his abilities.

KALIYUG AND RELUCTANT TAXPAYERS.

We are alas still in the kaly yuga in which the State has to get its dues out of reluctant contributors. Even in England where they assessing machinery is much more complete than here and where the feeling of the community of interests between the state and the taxpayers is more developed, there are many cases as evidenced by the occasional sending of conscience money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the due payment of the tax has been successfully evaded. I may remark parenthetically that the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer has never as yet been gratified by penitential offerings of this character. In India, the difficulties which beset the path of the official assessor are very great. They have been well stated in terms the vividness of which does not suggest the source from which they are taken—which is an official report. The task of assessing such incomes, says the report in question, may be compared to the problem which would confront the officers of the Inland Revenue in England if they were required to assess a number of traders ranging in status from an ice cream vendor to a provincial banker and keeping their accounts in Norman French written in black letter on easily detachable slips of parchment. I may also allude to the traditional Bania who is said to keep three sets of accounts, one for himself, one for his partner and one for the sarkar. In these circumstances, we naturally desire all the assistance we can get and I fully sympathise with the idea put forward by my Hon. friend for facilitating the work of income tax assessment. On the other hand, I must point out that the policy which the Hon. mover has at heart is by no means so simple as might at first sight appear, and as regards this aspect of the case it is my duty to utter a few words of caution.

CAUTION ADVOCATED.

I have always liked to think that the Government of India possesses some of the attributes of Ganesh, the God of success and wisdom, and just as Ganesh is symbolised by an elephant, so it is incumbent, on Government to adopt the traditional caution of that animal and to make sure that the ground in front of it is firm before advancing thereon. Now, in the case before us, I am not prepared to admit that in localities where the employment of private agency is already organised and familiar to the people and where some idea of civic duty has sprung up, the constitution of advisory boards contemplated by the Hon. mover might have some chance of success of being worked with advantage, both to the tax—gatherer and to the tax-payer. At the same time, I must confess that I feel considerable qualms as to the fate which would attend such boards in other localities, even in the most favourable circumstances.

OBJECTIONS TO ADVISORY BOARDS.

The duty of sitting in judgment to assess one's nightbour's income is one that requires for its proper performance a high sense of civic duty and indifference to unpopularity in discharging it. A less vituous mortal sitting on such a board might be apt to reflect that as he does unto his neighbours, so they and the assessing officer may presently do unto him, and in certain cases, I fear, that such boards might lead to promote the principle of mutual help and co-operation in a way which would not at all be to the interests of the State. The chief difficulty in this respect lies in the case of rural areas and small towns. I take it that my Hon. friend realises the impossibility of having the same advisory board for the whole of a large district, and in Madras, the province from which we both come, the districts are very large. He means, therefore, I suppose, to have a number of small and distinct local boards which would be differently constituted in different localities. It is here that the difficulty I have mentioned will come, in the difficulty of obtaining a Board which will command the confidence alike of the assessee and of the assessing officer. My Hon. friend does not need to be reminded by me that to take our own province, local factions run high in many places and this materially adds to the difficulty of impartial assessment in the way he contemplates. There is also the difficulty of publicity to which attention has been very properly and forcibly drawn by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, as well as by the Hon. Mr. Donald and the Hon. Mr. Sita Nath Ray.

Apart from the question of intentional evasion of tax, the ordinary assessee who is engaged in commercial pursuits naturally shrinks from the idea of having the records of his transactions placed before neighbours and possible rivals, for that. I take it, is what a Board would involve. Take for instance, the holder of a liquor shop. How would he like his accounts to be placed before an assessor who might derive from them the knowledge which would enable him to be a successful opponent in the next shop sales.

REASON FOR INACCURATE STATEMENTS.

I believe that this feeling against revealing the true state of one's affairs is at the root of many of the inaccurate statements put before official assessors. I cannot think that it will be diminished by having to take non-officials also into confidence. Nevertheless, for reasons I will presently give, I am prepared to accept my Hon. friend's motion as he has worded it. I am glad that he realises the necessity of very full consultation with the Local Governments, for though income tax is levied under an Imperial enactment, its assessment and collection are left entirely to the Local Governments and their establishments and in view of the extraordinarily varying conditions of different parts of the country, this could not be otherwise. So far as my information goes, in many provinces the existing practice already conforms, indeed in a large measure to what the Hon. mover desires. Mr. Donald has given us some interesting information in regard to Bengal and Bihar, and in the United Provinces and the Central Province official assessors are enjoined and encouraged to make the fullest use possible of persons of respectability such as Municipal Commissioners and of such bodies as village panchayats in making assessments and in testing objections against assessments. My Hon. friend, Mr. Hailey, informs me that in this new province of Delhi he has introduced a similar system. In various other provinces also the advisability of obtaining all possible non-official assistance has been laid down. I can not find however that in any province there is any definite and explicit rule making it compulsory for officials to adopt this practice, nor is there any definite procedure laid down as to the way in which the opinions of the non-official assessors are to be obtained and recorded. The extent of this practice doubtless varies with the personal feelings of individual officials, as well as of course with the special circumstances of each locality, having regard to the different circumstances of different parts of the country and to the undesirability of undue interference with Local Governments. I could not have been a party to a resolution which would have involved any mandatory instructions to the provincial administrations, but as the resolution is worded this is not the case.

NON-OFFICIAL BOARD OF ADVICE.

The Governor General in Council is merely recommended to consult Local Governments as to the desirability of establishing non-official boards of advice to be nominated by Collectors for the purpose of income tax collection. My Hon. friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, objects even to this course, but I do not think that at this stage his objection is well founded. The Government of India are not bound by the resolution to propose and do not intend to propose any definite action. They will merely consult Local Governments as to the practicability of applying, if and where it is considered expedient, the policy advocated in the resolution. The Local Governments will no doubt consult local public opinion on the subject and give due weight to any such objection as those which have been put forward by my Hon. friend. I may add too that where a person prefers, for the sake of secrecy, not to take non-official assessors into his business secrets, it would clearly be perfectly open to him even where the advisory board is the usual method of procedure, to waive the right of calling in the board and to ask that he may be dealt with by the official assessor alone.

The motion was then put and carried.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

MR. RAYANINGAR'S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. Rayaningar moved that the reports of the Army in India Committee presided over by Lord Nicholson be laid on the table.

He said that the Hon. Members have been told by Government quite recently that the report is "under the consideration of the Government of the India and the Secretary of State." This is just the time, therefore, when we should place our views before the Government of India after a careful study of the recommendations of the Committee. It is the financial aspect of the report that interests us most, and bearing upon it there are two large and urgent questions demanding solution, the questions of the admission by careful selection of the scions of loyal Indian aristocratic families into the commissioned ranks of the Army, regarding the desirability of which there is already a fairly strong expert and lay opinion and of the extension to the Indians of the privilege of serving their King and their country as volunteers. Now we are absolutely in the dark about the terms of reference to and the proceedings of the Nicholson Committee. Without their report before us, we have no means of knowing if these two urgent questions received from them the careful consideration which their importance demands. On both points, the Indian public have a good deal to submit for the consideration of the Government and we claim to have our say before final orders are passed upon the Committee's report.

GROWTH OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Sir, I have full faith in the Government's desire to deal generously with us. The appointment of the Nicholson Committee and the Slade Committee give evidence of the good intentions of the Government. The whole truth about them is that the steady growth in public expenditure alarmed the late Finance Minister and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson lent an attentive and sympathetic ear to the suggestions of Hon. Members on the 30th March 1910. He foreshadowed in this Council an inquiry into the whole question of expenditure. The Nicholson Committee dealt with only a branch of this general inquiry on the 5th August 1910. The Government started that the inquiry should be departmental. The public had no precise idea then about the scope of the inquiry. We did not even know that military expenditure would be subjected to any examination. We were afterwards agreeably surprised to find that military expenditure in both its branches would be examined by different expert Committees, with a view to ascertain the possibilities of retrenchment. The country is grateful to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson for his watchful interest in the matter. According to the financial statement of 1913, the Nicholson Committee's report which is expected shortly will deal with the possibility of effecting further economies in military expenditure. This was a message of hope to the people. The question has consequently more than once been asked as to when the report could be read and whether ready, when it would be laid on the table. But the idea of the Government appears to be to suspend the publication of the report until the Secretary of State has decided upon a course of action with regard to the Committee's recommendations. This is disappointing. Whatever may have been the procedure in the past, the course now sought to be followed does not appear to be in harmony with the present advanced policy of the Government.

HEARING BEFORE JUDGMENT.

We claim a hearing before judgment, for aught one knows, the non-official public may not be in a position to help by their criticisms in the solution of the difficult problems involved. It may likewise be that the Committee have put the popular side of the case as high as it can be, and the Secretary of State is already in possession of all the materials necessary for a weighty pronouncement but that is not exactly the point. The point is we who are most vitally interested in the momentous issue expect that facilities will be afforded us to know all about the report before it has passed through the final stage at the hands of the Secretary of State. Once the Secretary of State has passed final orders, any suggestions we might make on the strength of the Committee's recommendations will be stale and useless. It is this necessity of an opportunity to formulate our views before the final decision that underlie the present resolution.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Malik Tiwana advocated the increased pension of private soldiers owing to the increased cost of living. He thought the grant of land proved a great boon to them. He had also asked for an increase of pay of young British officers and hoped similar reforms be introduced for Indian officers.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the motion and asked for the consideration of the claims of qualified and loyal Indians. He pleaded for commissioned ranks for Indians, the omission of which from the Darbar booms created deep disappointment.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD OPPOSES PUBLICATION.

General Birdwood, in reply to Mr. Rama Rayaningar's resolution about the publication of the report of the Nicholson Committee said:—

Frm the speech just made by the Hon. Mr. Rama Rayaningar in moving his resolution it is very evident that he must have been unaware of the announcements made in the House of Commons in May and August last year by Mr. Montagu, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, that the report of the Army in India Committee could not be published if His Majesty's Government is unwilling to publish the proceedings of the Committee, it is obvious that it is not open to the Government of India to adopt a different course even if they desired to do so, but Hon. Members will, I am sure, themselves realise if only from the nature of the terms of reference laid down for the Committee the inexpediency in the public interests of publishing the report.

As the mover of the resolution is unaware of the terms of reference and as there may be other Hon. Members who are not fully conversant with them, I will read them out. They were as follows:—

Firstly, to carry out a comprehensive survey of various circumstances requiring the use of military force which may arise out of the external and internal situation in India under the conditions which now exist or may probably arise the next few years; secondly, to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations; thirdly to consider and report whether any and if so what measures for the reduction of military expenditure are compatible with the efficient maintenance of that force.

It will be apparent to Hon. Members that the enquiries under the first and the second terms of reference must, of necessity, have involved investigation into and discussion of highly important and secret questions concerning our relations with outside Powers, their attitude towards us, their potentialities for mischief, if so disposed, and the manner in which we should meet certain eventualities.

A GRAVE RISK.

To make public what has been said or written on these subjects would not only involve the grave risk of giving umbrage abroad but, by disclosing the calls upon our forces and our probable dispositions in case of need, would place in the hands of possible enemies of India information which might be of the utmost value to them and which could be used with the greatest detriment to ourselves. No State could dream of making such information public property.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY

The Hon. Mr. Rama Rayaningar is, I notice, evidently hopeful that the Committee may have made recommendations which would enable the Government of India to reduce their military expenditure and I gather he is possibly apprehensive that we are not anxious to take advantage of the Committee's advice. A reference to Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Budget in August last, will make this point clear. I quote from the "Times" of the 8th August. Mr. Montugu then remarked.

—In order to dispose of hopes on the one hand and fears on the other I want to state one general conclusion that there is I fear no chance of any reduction on the British Army in India or on the Indian Army.

May I hope that it will perhaps be of some consolation to the Hon. mover of this resolution to realise that he is evidently included among those mentioned in Mr. Montagu's speech and leave it for him to decide whether on this occasion it is his worst fears or best hopes, which have been dispelled. In view of what I have said from which an idea of the nature of the report will be gathered, I think that perhaps the Hon. Member may desire to withdraw his resolution.

General Birdwood having replied Mr. Ramaningar with the permission of the Vice-President withdrew his resolution.

The Council adjourned till the 16th instant.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

FORECAST OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

QUESTION OF STATE BANK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The "Statesman" gives the following forecast of the report of the Indian Currency Commission from a well-informed London correspondent:—

The exact terms of the report, I have every reason to believe, will be found to make no recommendations with reference to the proposal of establishing a State bank. This does not mean that the question has been shelved completely. The idea appeals to certain members but all that the Commission is likely to report is that the subject is worth enquiring into.

Further, the Commission will, I understand, advise the Government of India to accommodate Presidency banks at times of stringency at less than the bank rate as it did a short time ago, and will suggest that on general principle money should be more freely available in India at all times than has hitherto been the case.

As regards the gold currency there is no probability that it will be entertained and incidentally the Commission will return the verdict of "not proven" with regard to whole of Mr. Webb's assertions and theories, but there will be a recommendation that a large reserve of liquid gold should be held in London.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The following press communique is issued in the Legislative Department to prevent misunderstandings and to avoid inconvenience. Opportunity is taken to draw attention to the following arrangements for those attending meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi:—

The front entrance to the Council Chamber is exclusively reserved for the party of His Excellency the Viceroy and for members of the Legislative Council. The only entrance available for visitors are these at the back of the Council Chamber and the police have strict orders to see that these directions are given effect to.

Applications for tickets to the visitors' gallery should be made two days before the meeting to which admission is desired and should be addressed to the Secretary to the Legislative Council and not to any person by name. Such applications should be made through a member of the Legislative Council.

LONDON v. NEW YORK.

One counts upon being able to turn over the pages of our sober old friend *Whitaker's Almanack* without receiving any statling shocks, says the "Manchester Guardian" But in glancing throught the 1914 edition one comes suddenly upon a disconcerting feature in a list of the largest cities of the world. The roll is headed by New York, London occupying only the second place. Strange to say the "New York World Almanack" which is the nearest American parallel to our Whitaker, gives the first place in its current edition to London and puts New York second. It looks as though the two publications were competing against one another for a prize for patriotic modesty. The discrepancy is explained when one examines the figures. The English book gives the population of New York as 4,767,000 and of London as 4,523,000. In the American book the figures are 7,252,963 for London and 5,173,064 for New York. That is to say, Whitaker takes into account only the London that is within the area of the Registrar-General's returns, and the New York that is composed of the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. The *World Almanack*, on the other hand, recognises the whole of Greater New York and the Greater London that is included in the Metropolitan and City Police districts.

WOOD FOR GAS MAKING.

Since the earliest days of gaslighting the gasmaking properties of certain classes of wood have been recognised, but on account of the difficulties connected with the supply and treatment of this material wood-gas is generally regarded as a somewhat interesting curiosity. This view (says the *Globe*) is not generally shared by engineers. In the smaller works in Australia, however, the carbonisation of wood intermixed with coal has now become an every-day practice. In numerous cases the mixtures of wood and coal charged into the retorts contains as as much as 25 per cent of the former, and the resulting product offers many advantages over ordinary neat coal gas. Only certain classes of timber are suitable for the purpose, the best being, those of the box and red gum.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND ENGLISH.

More scholarship candidates for entrance at Harvard were rejected for failure in English than for any other cause. The fact that the University has raised its standard is gratifying, says the "Charlestown News." We may trace to the carelessness of our Colleges in the matter of English the indifference of our reading public to technique in composition, the utter lack of appreciation of form in writing and the inability to admire writing for its own sake. Few American magazines would publish Addison's writings if he were offering them for publication to-day: and while many would jump at *Treasure Island* because it is full of exciting adventure very few wouldd consider the exquisite *Travels with a Donkey*.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE COUNCIL DEBATES.

NOTABLE EFFECT OF TWO DISCUSSIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The New Year has brought a distinct change in the weather. Delhi began to warm up in the latter end of December but the temperature cooled down again owing to the advance of a cold wave that passed over us during the last two days. The climate is again warm to-day and there are distinct signs of the early advance of summer. There is no sign of much needed rain and the dust and the fly nuisance will be acute before long. The Punjab districts had good showers towards the close of last month which have greatly benefitted the rabi harvest. The prospects are going from bad to worse in the United Provinces and I hear Sir James Meston is convening a Famine Conference at Allahabad on the 25th instant. The outlook in Ajmere-Merwara is by no means cheerful and some of the Bombay districts are also suffering from drought. The Upper Himalayas had good snowfall and it is expected that, with the advance of summer, the snows will begin to melt and the dried up rivers of the Punjab and the United Provinces will have a full supply for irrigation purposes. The year, 1914, has thus begun under a gloom, but the official preparation which has been going on for some time has well advanced to meet the situation. I am sure Sir James Meston's government will leave no stone unturned to minimise the threatened distress.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The Imperial Legislative Council has resumed work in right earnest and two very important resolutions have already been discussed and thrown out. On both occasions Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, who piloted the two motions, spoke well and with effect, and although his resolutions were defeated by the solid undisturbed official majority, the discussion on two very important topics of the day will have the desired results. For myself I think Mr. Banerjea has done well by bringing to the notice of the Council the affairs of the Calcutta University. It has elicited an important declaration from the Government of India regarding the trend of their educational policy. As regards the resolution on the Press Act, the discussion was tactful and lively. Mr. Banerjea took a good thirty minutes to place his case before the Council, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Mr. Chariar, who took up cudgels after the Home Member, gave a sharp rejoinder and effective reply to the two Government advocates, Sir Reginald Craddock and Dr. Kenrick. The Home Member would not listen to reason, and probably would like to wait for the findings of the other High Courts. Perhaps in his estimation Sir Lawrence Jenkins is not an ideal judge. But the Council, I am sure, will not give him rest. Already two eminent Indian members are discussing the proposal for bringing in a bill to amend the Press Act.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The new Council, though it is not so good as the last one, and differs from it in many aspects such as the debating capacity, is far more liberal and public spirited. The members—I mean the non-official Indian members—as a whole do not talk nonsense and they go to business straightaway. The divisions have often proved that fact and the voting on the Press resolution made it abundantly clear. It may be interesting to know that of the non-official members who voted for Mr. Banerjea were Nawab Sayid Mahammad, Mr. Chariar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Maharajah of Nashipore, Rai Sri Ram Bahadar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Rajah Kusalpal Singh, Mr. M. S. Das, Mr. V. R. Pundit, Mr. Rayaningar, Maharajah of Cossimbazar, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Rai Sitanath Rai, Mr. Asad Ali, Mr. Qumral Huda and Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur. Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana and Maung Mye of course voted against the resolution, but I don't think it made much difference and I don't know whether the Government profitted much by their wisdom. Sirdar Daljit Singh, like a good Samaritan, abstained from voting. The Rajah of Mahmudabad suddenly left Delhi the previous evening. Perhaps he did not like to annoy his friends in power by voting for the resolution and did not want at the same time to lose favour with the Moslem League by going against the motion. Both Mr. Barua and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy were indisposed and the latter had to proceed to Bombay on medical advice. I know for a fact that both these members would have strongly supported the resolution and one of them would have spoken strongly in favour of it. It is evident that, when the bill to amend the Press Act comes up before the Council, it will meet with very strong support from the popular side.

SOCIAL DULNESS.

Socially we are as dull as ever. Even the Gwalior hounds have failed to put life in us. There will be one or two important functions during the remainder of the season. The non-official members will entertain the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam at an evening party as a mark of confidence in him and testifying to the high esteem in which he is held all over India. The Chief Commissioner is giving an evening party to meet the non-official members at Khudsia Bag. Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh broke our monotony last week by giving an "At Home" to meet Mr. Lionel Abrahams. Although the function collided with the wedding of Miss Hewett almost all the leading Indians met at his residence and passed an enjoyable evening. Several non-official members discussed with Mr. Abrahams the question of preferential trade, to the entire neglect of the railways which the Assistant Under-Secretary of State has been asked to study on the spot. I am afraid his visit will give this unfortunate country an inflated railway budget and lead India to heavy borrowings in foreign money market. Of this however hereafter.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CRITICISMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reporting the Budget debate in the congestion no space was available for my observations. I do not complain. But you publish criticisms on my views by various subsequent speakers at yesterday's meeting, without placing my views before your readers. This conveys an erroneous impression. I shall therefore feel obliged if you will find room for this letter in your columns.

I said in substance as follows:—Many years ago Lord Ripon warned the Municipalities to beware of a bad Budget. No doubt the Budget was the source of success or the pit of perdition in Municipal Administration according as it was wise or unwise. Judging from the chorus of welcome which had greeted the Budget in the Standing Committee and the Corporation, I was afraid we displayed the minimum of financial W. F. ability and the maximum of civic gullibility. For example, the Budget was characterized as a Prosperity Budget or an index of prosperity, not upon any increased capacity of the people to bear the burden of additional taxation, but upon the apparent reduction of taxation. But appearances were deceptive, and the incidence of taxation had steadily increased. In six years it rose from 8-7-10 to 11-8-5 per head. If there were a capitation tax there would be a hue and cry against the civic fathers instead of hallelujahs about prosperity. The fact is that the truth is observed by the system of taxation obtaining in the Corporation. The rate of taxation varies inversely as the assessment. The higher the assessment, the lower the rate in order to get the same sum, but, though the rate is lower, the amount exacted is actually larger every year. In the 10 years ending 1902-3 the assessment rose from 264 lakhs to 319 lakhs, i.e., an increase of 5 lakhs per annum. In the decade ending 1912-13 the assessment rose from 319 lakhs to 552 lakhs, i.e., 23.3 lakhs per annum, a rate of 10 per cent. in 1902-3 would yield 31.9 whereas 6 per cent. in 1912-13 would yield 33 lakhs. I attributed the abnormal enhancement to the combined operations of the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Assessor. When the Improvement Trust began acquiring property the house-owners cooked their books to get better awards. Other owners apprehending the invasion of the Trust increased the rents. The assessor then stepped in with his rack-assessment thus artificially forcing rents up. The tenants were at the mercy of owners. The supply of houses did not meet the demand. To make matters worse the Improvement Trust was guilty of continued house-breaking by day and by night. The logical result was high rents, overcrowding and slaughter of the poor people. This is how Municipal revenue has augmented, but this is no evidence of the prosperity of the people. This is no ground of jubilation but lamentation,—to talk of prosperity is both mischievous and misleading. Mr. Sethna says that wages having risen the poor are able to pay better rents. Are they, indeed! The stubborn facts are that the cost of living has doubled and the poor workmen are compelled to occupy rooms which are veritable dens of death. The house-rent is a heavy item in their domestic budgets.

EXPENDITURE ASSUMING ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

I pointed out that there was no prospect of retrenchment, but that on the contrary expenditure was once more assuming alarming proportions. In 1899-1900 the taxation was at the maximum under every head and the expenditure was at 74 lakhs which gave a surplus of 14 lakhs. The result was that the next year the expenditure jumped from 74 to 86 lakhs. For five years thereafter the brake was applied tight by Mr. Harvey and the expenditure fluctuated between 82 and 86 lakhs. These were the lean years followed by five fat years under Mr. Shepperd. In 1909-10 the expenditure reached the large figure of 114 lakhs, i.e., an increase of 29 lakhs in 5 years; and the balances were also depleted. The result was that in the following years the W. F. General Tax was increased from 9 1 8 to 10 8; and the Town Duties were placed at their maximum, and an effort was successfully made to keep the expenditure down for at the end of the year the expenditure was 113 lakhs. But in spite of it we read the mournful lamentations of the Chief Accountant in the Administration Report for 1910-11. He wrote:—"And so once again, as in the preceding two years, I have to chronicle the growth of recurring expenditure increasing at a rate faster than our income." It was 4 against 3 lakhs. In 1911-12 though there was no retrenchment, there was no expansion. But in 1912-13 the expenditure rose by 7 lakhs; in 1913-14 by a further 6 lakhs and for 1914-15 it is estimated to rise by 5 lakhs, i.e., 18 lakhs to 3 years. This means an increase of 6 lakhs per annum, whereas the Standing Committee records a growth in income of only 3½ lakhs. The growth in expenditure thus threatens to overtake Mr. Shepperd's rate without the compensating advantage of the enormous growth in assessment which was 25 lakhs per annum during Mr. Shepperd's tenure of office, but which is reduced to 16½ lakhs during the last 3 years. Under the circumstances, to build hopes on prosperity is to build castles in the air. These shouts of prosperity lead to extravagance. The brake is loosened. And Councillors want to spend in various directions. As a matter of fact the reserve is only 12 lakhs, of which over 6 lakhs are already practically hypothecated, leaving only 6 lakhs which will be absorbed in 3 years if the accelerated rate of growth in expenditure is not checked.

DEFECTS OF THE BUDGET.

I then proceeded to point out some of the defects of the Budget. The first thing that arrested the attention was that it was a deficit budget. A deficit budget ordinarily conveys the impression that the financial position is unsound and that we are unable to meet the demand. But the present deficit is deliberate for the purpose of absorbing the inflated balances, but this very fact demonstrates that the Budget is not discharging its proper functions which it should and would do if it was framed and founded on sound principles.

One of the essential principles is that all income and expenditure should be entered in the Budget and taxation should be regulated to maintain an equilibrium between income and expenditure. Now our Budget is vitiated by the fact that the lapsed grants to be renewed never figure in the Budget. The amount to be renewed for 1913-14 was 10 lakhs, but it did not appear in the Budget for 1913-14, the amount to be renewed for 1914-15 would certainly be something between 5 to 10 lakhs judging from past experience. It does not figure in the Budget. If it did the deposit would be for 8 to 13 lakhs and not merely 3 lakhs. The very fact of such a large deficit would compel attention. The executive would be careful in estimate and energetic in execution of works. The present method encourages dilatoriness and consequent waste of public money. I cannot see why the Executive cannot tell us in the month of January, 1914, how much of the sanctioned works would be completed by April, 1914, and how much would remain to be done and included in the Budget for 1914-15. The officers are not worth their salt if they are incapable of giving us approximate figures. They certainly make progress reports and should be able at once to tell us what remains and the cost thereof. This looseness leads to manipulation of the Budget. For example in the current year the normal provision for new works is reduced by Rs. 75,000 owing to "large unexpended balances." The Commissioner might as well reduce it by 7 lakhs instead of insisting that sanctioned works should be executed with due diligence. The departments ought to be able to determine what work they can do and ask for grants for such work only keeping it steady from year to year.

ESTIMATES SHOULD BE APPROXIMATE.

The next essential is that the estimates should be approximate. This is never the case. In 1912-13 the income exceeded the estimate by 7½ lakhs, and the expenditure was over estimated by 4 lakhs. This makes a deviation of 10 per cent. Messrs. Mody and Sethna imagine that my arithmetic is at fault; but they misunderstand for they will perceive if the estimates were correct the difference between income and expenditure would be 11½ lakhs i.e., we have provided an income of 11½ lakhs more than we should do i.e., about 10 per cent. more. That is what I wished to emphasize. We have drawn an income of 10 per cent. over requirement by defective estimates thus swelling the balances and calling it prosperity.

This underestimate is the most objectionable feature of the Budget for it deprives the Budget of its value. It ceases to be a check on expenditure and degenerates into a mere schedule of grants;—it leads to premature taxation and inflated balances. The chief accountant wrote in 1912-13 as follows:—"This confirms the impression that officers wilfully overestimate the allotments necessary" and that they "should be made to realize their responsibility in the matter."

But the executive seem impervious to criticism for the standing committee observes that the year 1912-13 has beaten all past records. I think the time has arrived when somebody should be sacrificed as a warning to evil-doers. It is thus clear that the Budget is not discharging its proper functions. There is no guarantee that the present budget is an improvement. Any tyro can tell that the income for 1914-15 at the same rate should be 2 or 3 lakhs more than the income for 1913-14 yet the Budget estimates it at the same amount. I admitted that these defects were not peculiar to the present budget but all past budgets. Mr. Chinoy says that when I was Chairman a deficit budget was presented to the Corporation. But a chairman is only the spokesman of the Standing Committee. However, in my time, Mr. Edwards, who was acting Commissioner, said that there was a splendid opportunity for framing a budget upon principles beloved of financiers and mentioned an equilibrium between income and expenditure, but he wished to abolish the Town Duty on grain and this abolition caused the deficit. There was a chorus of approval in the Standing Committee and the Press. I was against the reduction. Fortunately Mr. Shepperd arrived in the nick of time and the proposed abolition was rejected. Our merchants and financiers on the Standing Committee summersaulted with marvellous dexterity. This abolition ought to have produced equilibrium. But perhaps it did not. Nevertheless, in the Corporation, in spite of a deficit Budget, Sir Pherozeshah, Mr. Wacha, and others fought strenuously for the abolition of the duty on grain. Even Mr. Shepperd trembled under the onslaught and was about to meet them half-way by reducing the town-duty on grain. I had the greatest difficulty in preventing it. The town-duty on grain was not abolished. It is sad to record that within two years all the town-duties were raised to their maxima, and, though the ground tax and water tax, and water rate for mills, railways and others, were reduced the town-duties have remained at their maxima through this period. I said, if reduction is avoided, it would be well to reduce the town-duties.

DISREGARD OF LAW.

I then proceeded to point out certain disregard of the Law, the Law requires that the income from the water tax should not exceed the expenditure, whereas we were deliberately budgetting for an excess of Rs. 40,000. The only reason assigned by the Commissioner for not reducing the water-tax further was that next year he will have to spend more. To tax more this year because he will spend more next year is not sound budgetting. But some people are terrified by the prospect of decimal fractions. A reduction of ¼ in the rate would suffice to bring about an equilibrium. We have reduced the fire-tax by ⅛; why can't we reduce the water-tax by ¼? Why should fractions terrify the civic fathers as they terrify dull schoolboys? In the same way I pointed out that the Budget did not conform to the law in the fire-tax. I also pointed out that our powers of taxation for purposes of conservancy was 3 per cent only. This yields 14 lakhs whereas we spend 17 lakhs. But this has escaped attention as the Budget does not show the income and expenditure separately for conservancy as we now do with regard to the water-tax. If this were done we should have been more vigilant regarding the conservancy expenditure. I distinctly observed that if no retrenchment is possible in this direction we should ask that our power of taxation under the Halalcore Tax should be enlarged. If this were done our general tax would be lower by ½ per cent, i.e., instead of 9½ per cent., it would be only 9 per cent. and the house owners on the Corporation would be ashamed to clamour for further reduction seeing it is so low. This disregard of law creates a lax habit which is prejudicial to sound finance. No resolution of the Corporation is required to induce the Commissioner to apply the fundamental principles of finance or to obey the provisions of law. The best time to call attention to it is at the time of the budget—so that they may be borne in mind in future. These are the observations I made at the Corporation, but the report of my remarks is so unsatisfactory that it leads people to imagine that I have propounded hair-raising principles, whereas I have only called attention to accepted and hoary principles in budgetting.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

JUDGE'S EARLY STRUGGLES.

Mr. Justice Bucknil, speaking at the dinner of the Hastings West Country Association in London the other day, referred to his impending retirement and said: "Once I was a boy in Westminster School: then I became a clerk and I studied for the law. I have been as near the workhouse as any barrister. I had an ordinary intelligence, but by extraordinary diligence I find myself your guest this evening."

THE CAEKWAR IN BHAVNAGAR.

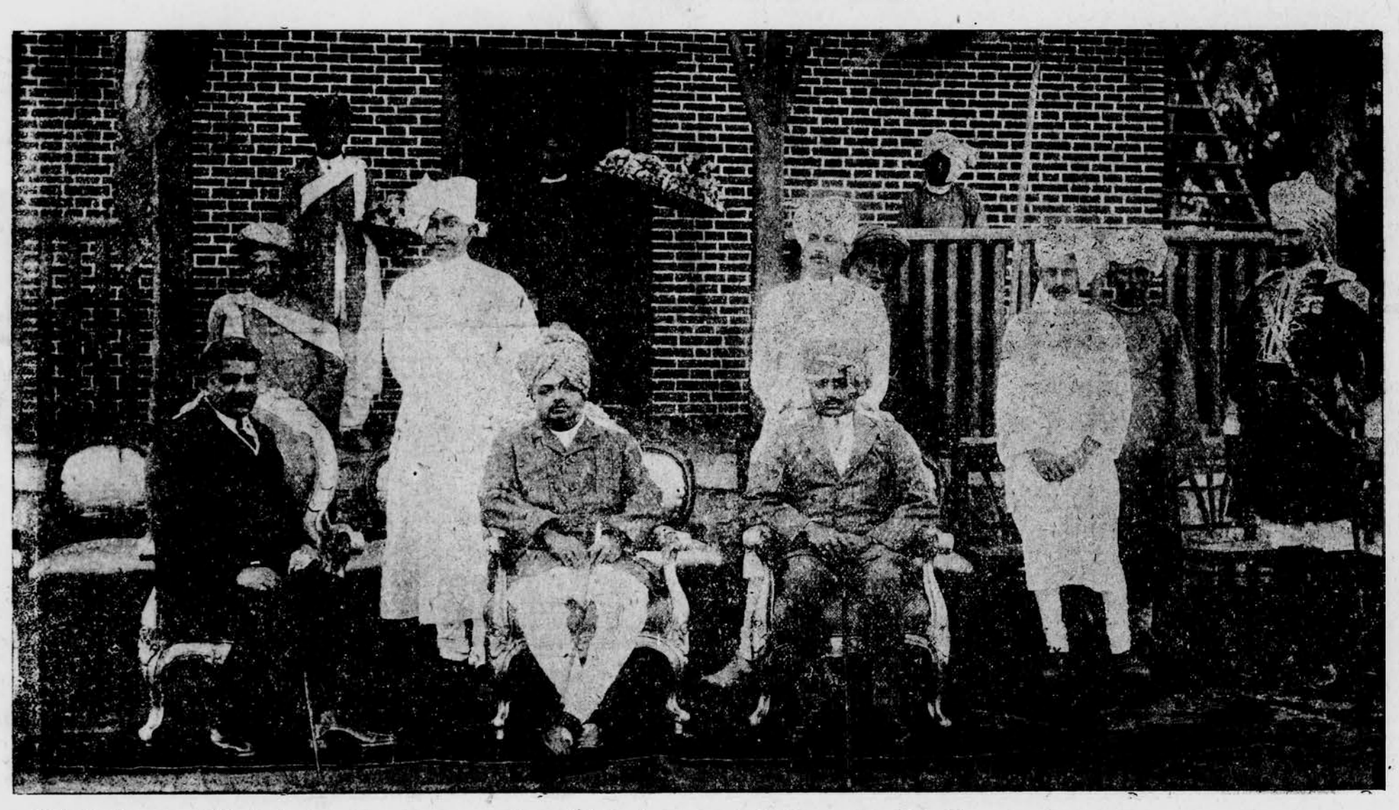

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. **Group photograph showing the Gaekwar and the Maharaja.**

SCIENTISTS' DISPUTE.

APPEAL DECIDED BY MAJORITY OF JUDGES.

A dispute between eminent medical men occupied attention in the Court of Appeal on Saturday, Dec. 20.

Dr. George Eastes, of New Cavendish-street, W., sought to restrain Dr. Russ, of Beaumont-street, W., from carrying on medical laboratory work within ten miles of the place where he (Dr. Eastes) formerly carried on business, alleging breach of agreement.

It was stated that Dr. Russ was formerly in Dr. Eastes' service as a microscopist, his salary starting at £150 and rising to £600. In 1912 he left, and started an exactly similar business in Beaumont-street.

The agreement upon which the plaintiff relied stated that the candidates selected for the post would be required to enter into a bond not to engage in similar work within a distance of ten miles of the plaintiff's laboratories.

Giving judgment the Master of the Rolls said he thought the restriction endured for the whole of the defendant's life. He held, however, that the restraint imposed by the clause was unreasonable, and went beyond what was necessary for the plaintiff's protection. Although he differed from Mr. Justice Sargant, he agreed with him in the result.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady differed, being of opinion that the appeal ought to be allowed, but Lord Justice Phillimore agreed with the Master of the Rolls, and the appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs by a majority of the Court.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, before leaving India, spent Christmas week in the Hon. Mr. Ashbrooke Crump's camp in the Central Provinces jungles. He has, we learn, taken Home with him, as a present from Mrs. Ashbrooke Crump to the London Zoological Gardens, a pair of wild dog pups.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Presiding over the opening of the Tanjore District Co-operative Conference, Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S., the Collector of the District, delivered an excellent speech in which he showed that co-operation was nothing new to the Indian people. Communal co-operation had produced in the past the caste system and the Village Panchayet, which were now fast disappearing before individual liberty. The co-operation of the future would be primarily for the benefit of the individual, as that of the past had been for the community.

It is understood that H. H. the Zamorin of Calicut has addressed a letter to the Registrar of the Madras University, seeking the sanction of the Syndicate for the raising of the Zamorin's College to the First Grade. The institution is sectarian in character, denying admission to Hindus below the caste of Nair and restricting it in the case of Christians and Mahomedans, but it is understood that, in the event of the Syndicate giving the sanction now sought, the B. A. classes that will then be created will be quite unsectarian and admit students of all castes and creeds.

Apparently the Port Blair tea gardens, worked by the Forest Department, are proving successful. In the supplement to "The Indian Planters Gazette" of 27th December we notice that 310 packages were sold at the Calcutta Indian tea sales last month and realized prices between As. 6-6 and As. 7-1. These prices, low as they seem, were apparently about the average, some of the Assam teas only fetching As. 5-3 and As. 5-9 per pound. The highest rate realized apparently was for Darjeeling tea, viz: Rs. 1-4-3; but the bulk of the prices seem to have been at As. 8-6, or under.

In connection with the drought in the U. P., the Government has issued a Press communique explaining that circumstances have unfortunately again arisen which render desirable the organisation of charitable relief. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, decided to call a public meeting in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on the 26th January. At the meeting the General Provincial Committee and smaller Executive Committees will be organized for the collection and distribution of charitable relief. The Funds collected will be utilized in the same manner as adopted in 1907-1908.

The Sikh community has decided that their memorial to the late Mr. Macauliffe, the translator of the "Granth," is to take the form of a library at Rawal Pindi, to be called the "Macauliffe Memorial Khalsa Central Library." It is hoped that the foundation-stone may be laid on the 15th March, the anniversary of Mr. Macauliffe's death. An influential Committee has the project in hand, and has commenced the collection of funds. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has headed the subscription list, and it is hoped that such an unexceptionable object will meet with full support.

From the illustrations of the latest fashions in London Magazines it would appear that ladies skirts in Paris and London now are an adaptation of the Burmese "tamine." The fashionable skirts would appear to be so tight round the body that it would be impossible for the wearer to walk without the slit, which from the pictures appears to extend half way between the foot and the knee. The Burmese ladies' skirts of old days were open considerably higher and were no doubt conveniently cool in the hot weather. They seem to have been abandoned in Rangoon for the "loongyi," which in the course of years may perhaps become fashionable as skirts in Europe.—"Burma Critic."

Dr. Sunderland, the well-known American, who was on his second visit to India after seventeen years is said to have remarked that the most noticeable change which he observed in India is in the spirit of the youth of the country. Seventeen years ago, he said, the boys were cheerless, despondent, down-hearted. They had no future, nothing to look forward to. Now they are hopeful, confident, enthusiastic. They say that they have not only a future, but that their future is entirely in their own hands. The Government may help in the realisation or may not. That only effects the rate of progress and nothing more. There is moreover a tendency more towards literary, scientific and social activity and less towards mere political activity.

A Calicut correspondent writes in the "Madras Mail":—Police Officers have been sent to Bombay and Mecca in quest of Mogari, the Moplah who murdered the Valiya Rajah of Kadanamanna last month. Small Police Guards are stationed at the Kadanamanna and Mankada Kovilakams, whose members also find it prudent not to go about without strong escorts of retainers, presumably because of the suspicion that Mogari may be concealed in the neighbourhood or may have sympathisers, since one of his alleged grievances is that a woman of the Hindu carpenter caste, whom he had converted and taken to wife, was not treated by the Kovilagam as she was entitled to be, after she had "put on the jacket."

A correspondent wires from Rajahmundry:—In the sensational case of defamation brought by Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam against Mr. T. Sriramulu, B.A., Editor of "The Carlylean" Messrs. N. Krishna Rao and S. Appa Rao, Editors and Mr. A. Bapirazu, printer of "Manaraseva" in regard to the Telugu drama entitled "The Moral Preacher" written by Mr. Sriramulu and published in the "Manaraseva," Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S., the joint magistrate, immediately after the complainant's evidence was over discharged all the accused on the 10th instant without examining pr secution witness. The Magistrate has found that the imputations of immorality alleged to have been made against the complainant were made in good faith by the accused for the public good.

DEATH FROM BLOOD POISONING.

Panchu Supan, a trolly man was pushing a trolly loaded with rails from Parel to Santa Cruz and whilst going down a steep slope, slipped in running and injured his foot. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where it was discovered that blood poison had set in. He died on Thursday. At an inquest, which was held on his dead body the jury returned a verdict of death from blood poisoning.

THE INDIAN PERIL.

THE "TIMES'" ARTICLES.

III—NATIONALISM AND ITS PURPOSES.

We reproduce below the full text of the third of the series of articles which have appeared in "The Times", and summaries of which have been telegraphed by Reuter. We reproduce the articles, not because we consider them, in themselves, to be of any value, but because of the importance they have attained through having appeared in the columns of the leading English journal.

In his admirable study of "Indian Unrest" Sir Valentine Chirol carefully examined the influence of Brahmanism, which he regards as one of the "only two forces that aspire to substitute themselves for British rule, or at least to make the continuance of that rule subservient to their own ascendency." The other force he defines as that "generated by Western education, which operates to some extent over the whole of India, but only upon an infinitesimal fraction of the population recruited among a few privileged castes." Neither of these forces had, in his opinion, "in itself sufficient substance to be dangerous"; but he clearly saw that "the most rebellious elements in both have effected a temporary and unnatural alliance on the basis of an illusory 'Nationalism' which appeals to nothing in Indian history, but is calculated and meant to appeal with dangerous force to Western sentiment and ignorance."

This diagnosis of the situation a few years ago was profoundly true, but recent developments indicate the need of some qualification. The "temporary and unnatural alliance" has been strengthened for evil, and other than "the most rebellious elements" are, consciously or unconsciously, playing a part in the alienation of the masses. Between the Western thought imperfectly assimilated in the schools and colleges of India and Brahmanism there may appear to be an almost impassable intellectual gulf, but the imported "Nationalist" theories have been absorbed by Brahmans whose ambitions blind them to the hopeless incongruity of ideals and who are quick to see the political uses of religions in which they may have ceased to believe. And so-called Hindu "Moderates," or Mahomedans, when they engage in a movement for the establishment of what is described as "self-government" in India, cannot be expected to exercise a nice discrimination as to methods. In India we have to recognize the fact that apparently antagonistic elements can unite in swelling the propaganda directed against British rule, and whether perpetual misrepresentations or incitements to active hostility suit the predilections of individuals, the effect upon the vast unthinking masses is to instil dislike differing only in degree. Such "temporary and unnatural" alliances may continue effective until irreparable injury has been inflicted upon India, and their existence can be represented as a proof of the catholicity and the solidarity of the "national" spirit.

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES.

It is perhaps inevitable that the growth of this spirit should be welcomed and encouraged by well-meaning persons at home who fail to understand its relation to the helpless millions absolutely dependent upon British rule to save them from anarchy. The Nationalist idea is a by-product of a shallow education in which the merits of democratic institutions resulting from centuries of political evolution were casually imbibed without the counterpoise of knowledge. The uprising and the naval and military triumphs of Japan suggested nebulous possibilities of pan-Asiatic dominion. The paper Constitutions nominally adopted in Persia and China stimulated vague notions of self-government. It was discovered—not in the pages of history—that India had a golden past in which all other nations learned at her feet and her peoples were immune from all the ills of modern existence. This and more could be regained if the "demon" of British rule were driven out.

The political uses which this theory can be made to serve are manifold. It may well appeal to the nobler instincts of the Indian peoples. It ought so to appeal—if it bore the least resemblance to truth. In the painful story of "Siri Ram, Revolutionist"—the saddest and the truest picture of some aspects of the Nationalist propaganda that has yet been painted—the Swami skilfully plays upon the imagination of the young Indian student:—

A dragon is sucking the life-blood of our Bharat Mata. She is weeping. Shall we sit at our meals amid laughter and merry-making without care? Or shall we not rather give up our pleasures and smear our bodies with ashes every day until we have rescued her and trampled the demon under our foot? . . . . Our country was the crown of all countries and was called the Golden Land. Her hour has come again. Drums are beating. Heroes and martyrs are preceding. See to Sivaji. Napoleon Buonaparte, and other heroes of Germany and France. See to Japan. Take only a life for a life.

This is no invented harangue. It is simply a paraphrase of the teaching which is being daily distilled into the impressionable youth of India, and the Nationalist sympathizers at home are assisting the process.

THE MOVEMENT ANALYSED.

Who are the teachers and where lies the strength of the movement which threatens the peace of India? Among the 1,670,000 persons classed as "literate in English" are men of whom any country might be proud—real Indian philanthropists and students of affairs, captains of reformers, loyal friends willing to help the Government with disinterested advice and perfectly cognizant of the fact that on the stability of British rule every hope for the future of India absolutely depends. Such men fear and deplore the tendencies which they plainly see; but their numbers do not increase, and they are sensitive to the attacks to which they are subjected. Their influence is diminishing in India and is not felt in England, where determined efforts are made to capture public opinion for Nationalist purposes. The large number of students in colleges and secondary schools who may be classed as *literati* for Census objects have too often been used for political purposes, but they can hardly be regarded as politicians fit to lead or to represent opinion. There are more than 365,000 Christian literates in English. Probably not more than 500,000 adults remain, and these would include many thousands of persons who have failed in their examinations, who are not educated in any real sense, and who cherish grievances against the Government, which they regard as the cause of their want of success. Lastly, there are large numbers of Indian Government servants who are true to their salt. All such estimates must be conjectural; but the adult classes who constitute the plastic "material" upon which, as Sir Valentine Chirol has pointed out, "the leaders of unrest have most successfully worked" cannot greatly exceed 300,000, and may be less, in number out of a population of 313½ millions.

ARISTOCRATIC INDIA.

As will be seen from the figures already given, the literates in English tend to increase in a higher ratio than the general literates, many of whom are barely able to read and write a vernacular language. The *literati* have picked up the shibboleths of democracy, and some of them can glibly use its formulas, but of the existence of any real democratic spirit it is difficult to find a trace among them. A body less representative of India cannot be imagined. India remains and will remain for many generations an essentially aristocratic country in a sense of which the British people at home and in the Dominions have long lost the knowledge. Some of our mistakes in India have been due to our lack of this knowledge, and for want of it we may and do at times unconsciously offend the deep-rooted feelings of an ancient people. Were we to abdicate in favour of the "Nationalists" there would be no materials from which to form and no democrats to administer a democracy. The success of the present political movement would entail an attempt to govern by the narrowest of oligarchies, which, external aggression apart, would instantly crumble to pieces. Such a Government, were it conceivable, would violate every principle cherished by the politicians at home who are giving support to the growing disaffection, and would violently conflict with the inherited traditions of old India. When the Indian Nationalist speaks attractively of "representative" institutions it is necessary to remember that he is thinking in terms of a handful of persons whose interests often conflict with those of the millions of India, and who show no real sympathy with their needs. He contemplates the attainment of power for himself and his class, and any addition of Indians in the higher posts of the Administration which the Public Services Commission may recommend cannot have the smallest tranquillizing effect. It would provide only for a pitiful fraction of the literate malcontents, leaving all the rest unbenefited. Like the generous and important reforms of 1909, it would utterly fail to satisfy the aspirations fomented and proclaimed.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND TURKEY.

Unfortunately for India, circumstances which the Government could not control have powerfully assisted the Nationalist movement. The Tripoli and Balkan wars naturally produced excitement among the Moslems of India. There were sober and loyal Mahomedans who strove to restrain it; but the Nationalists duly exploited the alleged importence and ill-will of the British Government in the interests of *swaraj*, and the Moslem extremists, to the temporary satisfaction of their astute Hindu allies, have risen to power in the counsels of the community. The consequences appeared at Cawnpore where a question which had excited no local interest was, suddenly and by outside influences, made the occasion of an outbreak of fanaticism. The usual deplorable results followed, and the incendiaries on whom the whole responsibility rests escaped scot free. The settlement would be Gilbertian but for the preceding tragedy, since the sanctity of the *dakra*, which had formed the sole justification of the riot, was readily abandoned.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The grievances of the Indians in South Africa, which most naturally and rightly appeal to all classes and religions, are an even greater source of danger. The matter is infinitely complicated and entangled with Union politics and with the relations which must exist between the Home Government and the Dominions. The facts that the British people in South Africa support the reasonable demands of the Indians, that the Indian Governments are in fullest sympathy with those demands, that Englishmen freely subscribe to the funds which are being raised to help sufferers, that the obnoxious £3 licence tax is doomed even if it is not proved illegal, as an English lawyer maintains, and that methods of administration—easily changed—are as much responsible for the hardships complained of as legislation, cannot be made clear to the sensitive masses of India. It is distressing to note that inflammatory reports were at once spread over India, and strong language was instantly forthcoming without waiting for ascertained facts. Whatever might be the result of an inquiry, harm which cannot be remedied has already been done, and the general result must be to strengthen the forces of disaffection.

Incidents of party strife at home, the preparations in Ulster, strikes which lead to violence, even the outrages of the suffragists, can be turned to account for political purposes and can be used to supply points for the propaganda. Thus in India we can plainly see the creation of an atmosphere in which the best efforts of Government and the wonderful progress already achieved are viewed as in a distorting medium where all sense of proportion is lost and

RIOTOUS DISORDER IN COUNCIL CHAMBER.

GLASGOW SCANDAL.

POLICE EJECT MEMBERS.

The Glasgow Municipal Council Chamber was the scene of riotous disorder on Dec. 23, resulting in the calling in of policemen for the removal of obstructionist members, says the Glasgow correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

The debate related to a minute of the Executive Committee on Housing, which recommended that for the more expeditious clearing of slums they should have power to complete arrangements with the proprietors for purchase before reporting to the corporation for ratification. An amendment, which was defeated in committee, sought that the transactions be immediately reported to the Corporation for consideration and approval.

Objection was first taken by a Labour member that the minute was being taken out of its proper order, and further that it was incompetent for the Corporation to deal with a proposal which the Town Clerk had previously declared illegal. Other members of the Labour group joined in the heated debate, and a determined attempt was made to prevent the convener of the committee from submitting the minute.

During a lull the Town Clerk was able to make an explanation that the Corporation were entitled to spend the money for the common good earmarked for the purpose, but that sum was very limited, and the recommendation from the committee was very general and not confined to that amount. It would only be when they touched the rates that the expenditure would be illegal.

The Lord Provost expressed the hope that they would not have to suspend ten members practically on Christmas Eve.

POLICE ENTER.

Obstructions continuing, the Lord Provost pointed to Mr. John Stewart, and Mr. Stewart's suspension from the sitting was carried by 54 votes to 22. Mr. Stewart declined to withdraw, and the council officers obtained the assistance of two policemen.

The entrance of the constables, an unprecedented experience even in the stormy annals of the Glasgow Corporation, led to a dramatice movement. The Labour members surged round their comrade so that the policemen were unable to reach him. Protests were loudly raised by the Labour members against what they called "Russian methods."

One of the Labour councillors jumped up and, holding his hands up, exclaimed in a loud voice, "Peace on earth and good will to men. I move the adjournment of the House." This was greeted with loud cries of "No." The Labour members were keeping hold of Mr. Stewart, at the same time warning the policemen to keep their hands off him.

In response to an appeal by the Lord Provost Mr. Stewart made an explanation. He said he thought the Lord Provost had made a mistake, as he never defied the chair. He could not now leave as he was hedged in by his colleagues.

The Lord Provost: Will you go?

Mr. John Stewart: You have made a grievous mistake so far as I am concerned. I hope there will be no more suspensions. I'll make this bargain: If you remove the police I will go. (Cheers and "No.")

Ultimately the Lord Provost consented to this arrangement and the constables withdrew. Mr. Stewart soon afterwards left the chamber, calling out as he did so, "I will leave you to deal with the rest of the rebels."

ANOTHER TUMULT.

Shortly afterwards there was a fresh outburst of disorder, the convener of the committee being interrupted with shouts of "Illegal" and "Tammany." Another Labour member, Mr. Taylor, was named and suspended. Mr. Taylor also refused to leave his place, though requested to do so by the council officers.

This led to the calling [illegible] the police, and an inspector, a sergeant and six constables marched into the chamber. Again the Labour group formed a body-guard round their comrade. The police inspector however, reached him, and though Mr. Taylor clung tenaciously to his desk, the tug-of-war ended in the officer wrenching Mr. Taylor from his seat and marching him out amid cries of "Shame" and "More Russian methods" from the Labour members several of whom left the meeting.

The rest of the sitting was carried on in comparative quiet, though the police remained on duty in the corridors.

At an earlier stage of the day the Corporation, after a rather heated argument, decided by 60 to 27 to send representatives on the deputation which is to wait on the Prime Minister in February on the subject of women's suffrage.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TO CONDUCT THE CASE.

The Government of Bombay have ordered Mr E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, to take up the prosecution instituted by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, against Jaffer Joosub, N. R. Mistry and R. C. Aranha, for preparing a false balance sheet and thus committing various offences Messrs. Payne and Company, who had the conduct of these proceedings so far, have retired from the case and they have sent over the papers in the case to Mr. [illegible]

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Nayampalli Charged Bureikhan Mustekhan, a Pathan, with theft, as a servant, of a gold watch and chain and some gold ornaments, etc. of the collective value of Rs. 237, the property of his master Vazirkhan Latkhan.

The Complainant, who was a stranger to Bombay, was staying with a friend of his in the Fort. On Monday he missed a currency note of Rs. 10 and reported to the police. The accused who was his servant was suspected and on his being searched the whole property was recovered from his box.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING BURGLARY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Carter charged Mahomed Hussein and two others with house-breaking and theft of ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 2,500 belonging to one Gulam Hoosein Parpia residing at Dongri. On Monday last, Gulam Hoosein went to attend a caste dinner at noon. During his absence the three accused broke into his room and stole a number of valuables which they immediately divided among themselves. They then left his house. On returning alone through Kika Street the first accused was stopped on suspicion by Hussain Taki of the C. I. D. who searched him and found some ornaments on his person. The accused was questioned as to where he obtained them and being unable to render a satisfactory answer was arrested. He then made a statement which led to the arrest of the other two accused. The case stands remanded to enable the Police to recover the remainder of the stolen property.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATE

At the Mazagaon Police Court on Tuesday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate a number of malaria department cases were heard. A few were postponed as the work in connection with wells was in progress.

Mr. M. H. Mukba was fined Rs. 30 for not filling in or hermetically covering his tank in Parel Road, Byculla.

Ramchander Balaram was fined Rs. 50 (second conviction) for not filling in his pit in Gilder Street opposite the Police Station, the Magistrate warning him to complete the work in one month.

During the course of the hearing, the Magistrate remarked that he objected to the present procedure of parties applying for postponement on grounds of appeals made to the Standing Committee.

His Worship remarked that no consideration should be given to such appeals if once the case is properly decided by the Standing Committee and that the parties may, if advised, get a mandamus from the High Court for stopping all Court procedure. This was the only way to dispose off such important questions in connection with the present malaria campaign.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S VIEWS.

A letter from Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., written at Delhi, is published in the Leicester "Pioneer," a Labour newspaper. Referring to the work of the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services, upon which he is now engaged, Mr. MacDonald says:—

We are being kept very hard at work. In the brief space of a fortnight we have had to study and examine witnesses upon the administration of departments concerned with civil engineering, irrigation, railways, posts and telegraphs, medical services, police, and education; and in the intervals we have had to make personal visits to places where we might see the things about which we have been hearing. . . . India itself, both as a spirit and as a political problem, grows upon me. Things are very far from being well here, and I do not think they are improving. Sometimes when I think over the events and the evidence of the day before I feel that the greatest pessimist may prove to be the trust prophet. The anarchist and political criminal do dramatic things and get into the newspapers and everybody talks of them and their evil works. In India they are really insignificant. They kill and others step into the empty shoes. That is all, and that is not much. For as they themselves truly say:—"A dead man is often more powerful for good than a living one." It is the great structure of our Government here that is so weak. The mind of India is chaos. . . . We are patching without plan, yielding without forethought, changing without insight. India demands qualities which we are not giving to her. When my present work is over and I am free to write again, I may add another book to my list; but I am still learning and therefore can only hold provisional opinions.

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KIKUYU CONFERENCE.

CHRISTIAN UNITY IN MISSION FIELD.

"The Times" publishes a further selection from a large number of letters on the Kikuyu Conference.

The correspondence shows how wide is the interest taken in the action of the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda in admitting members of different religious bodies engaged in mission work to the Holy Communion, after a conference attended by them at Kikuyu, British East Africa. The Bishop of Durham, as well as Bishop Tucker, who was for 21 years Bishop in East Africa and Uganda, endorse the action of the Bishops in the mission field, and Dr. Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham, has urged that it is the clear duty of all who value Christian unity to support them. On the other hand, Canon A. J. Mason, the Rev. Lord William Cecil, and Mr. Athelstan Riley on various grounds deplore their action. Other correspondents serve to show the difficulties in the way of such a scheme of co-operation as was in the minds of those at Kikuyu. Sir Arthur Hirtzel pleaded for concentration on a policy which shall provide some basis of unity and co-operation in the foreign mission field. Other correspondents deal with the value of episcopal orders and the relation of the Church of England to Nonconformists both at home and abroad.

The correspondence has been mainly confined to members of the Church of England, but the Rev. Norman Maclean, of the Park Church, Glasgow, has written as a minister of the Church of Scotland who happened to be at Kikuyu at the time of the conference. He pointed out that those who received the Holy Communion at the hands of Bishop Peel received it as individual Christians and not as representatives of their Churches. There was not a thought of forming a "new" Church in East Africa.

REUNION OR BISECTION.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil writes:—

The difficulty which the policy of Kikuyu presents to many of us is its destructive rather than its constructive aspect. As a plan to promote reunion with our Free Church brothers it has the approval of most Churchmen, but as a method of uniting a solid Protestantism to fight a solid Roman Catholicism, we regard it as subversive to the ideals of Christian charity.

We want reunion, we do not want a renewal of war.

The policy of dividing Christianity into two hostile forces is that which has desolated Ireland and made France atheist. The glory of England has been that the Church of England, by preserving the central schools of Christian thought, has prevented us, with difficulty I allow, from being divided into Catholic and Protestant. Now if co-operation with tion of the Church of England into a Catholic and a Protestant body, not only should we be infinitely poorer but the effect in the mission field would be disastrous; Church missions would lose their individuality till the Low Church mission would be regarded as an eccentric form of Methodism and the High Churchman as a disloyal Roman Catholic, and the poor heathen convert would have to choose between the unpalatable alternatives of being an ultramontane Catholic or a fighting Protestant. This is especially important at a moment when the authority of the Bible is impugned by modern criticism: though I value the Bible intensely, I feel that at the present day we need more than ever to rest on the authority of the Church, and that the Church of England with its emphasis on the Primitive Church and its wide compromise between Catholic and Protestant has a message which she must give to the world. She alone can offer a platform on which not only Catholic and Protestant but Modernist and Conservative can unite, and she must therefore preserve carefully her individuality and not allow herself to be "one of the Protestant Churches" that is at war with the Catholic world.

FORCING EPISCOPACY ON ENGLISH CHURCH.

Mr. Athelstan Riley writes:—

May I be permitted to raise a point which does not seem to have occurred to the distinguished ecclesiastics who have written to your columns?

As the president for over 25 years of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom I have taken the deepest interest in Christian reunion, have followed all movements tending towards that end, and have been placed by the Archbishops on the committee representating the Church of England on the World's Conference on Faith and Order. My point is this: the great danger in all runion movements is that of dividing the bodies themselves which seek to approach each other, and so adding to existing divisions in the effort to lessen them. For example the late happy union of Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, where no grave questions of doctrine were involved, produced the not altogether negligible schism of the "Wee Frees."

I am not now concerned with theological disputes, but with plain facts which have to be faced. The Bishop and Dean of Durham, in supporting their friends in Kikuyu—men who certainly have the loftiest motives in their desire to unite Christian bodies in the mission-field—are forcing a particular view of episcopacy on the authorities of the Church of England. Now, the great High Church party, in all its branches and ramifications the dominant party in the Church of England, could only acquiesce in this view by the surrender of what is to its members a fundamental tenet of their creed—that episcopacy is necessary to a Church. (This is the teaching of all the historic Churches of Christendom, but whether it be right or wrong does not affect my argument.) The inevitable result of success in forcing this view upon the Church of England would be to split her in twain, and the schism would certainly spread to the whole Anglican Communion. Fortunately so likely to occur, for we still have in high places of responsibility those who will not allow their hearts to run away with their heads.

THE RIGHTS OF NONCONFORMISTS.

Rev. H. A. Wilson writes:—

If it is true that the Church owes a great debt to the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa for their action at the Kikuyu Conference, it is no less true that its indebtedness to the Dean of Durham is very great for the persistence with which he has urged the cruciality of the position at stake.

It is important to emphasize the point that the Church of England has never formally denied the right of Nonconformists to come to its Communion. Indeed this is an understatement. Throughout the 17th century the spirit of the Church and the legislation of Parliament were in the direction of making it a civil offence for Nonconformists to refuse to do so. The laws of the Clarendon regime impose severe penalties upon those who abstained, and the Toleration Act of 1689 simply removed these penalties, but left open the door for those who were willing to enter. I have read a considerable proportion of the writings of the great divines of this period, but have never come across a statement that the essential preliminary to Communion with us was complete submission to the entire discipline of the Church Indeed the reverse is the case. The Dissenters are besought to join us in worship as a witness to Christian fellowship. For instance Archbishop Tenison exhorts them as follows:—

"Do as much as the Dissenters who are most eminent . . . sometimes do. They have owned our Communion to be lawful. They have received the Communion kneeling. They have bred up children to the ministry of this Church. They have joined in the liturgy."

Quite truly Canon Mason says that the divines of those days "never ceased to speak strongly against schism." But in their judgment a schismatic act was to decline to join in Communion with the national Church. The obvious deduction is that, if the Nonconformists are schismatics, which I deny, those who close our doors to them are prepetuating the schism and correspondingly guilty.

Canon Mason further remarks, "It may be doubted whether" some of those represented at Kikuyu "have any settled orders at all." It must not be forgotten that "orders" is a term used by some Christian Churches to connote authority to minister. It is likely that some Nonconformist Churches would not employ the word "orders," but it is quite certain that none of them would deny that their officers have authority to minister. It is simply darkening counsel to asperse their ministry because they do not use the language current among us.

EPISCOPACY.

Dr. Hensley Henson, the Dean of Durham writes:—

The point which Canon Mason missed, and misses, is that raised by the Bishop of Zanzibar in his extraordinary appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury. I am glad to know that Canon Mason dissociates himself from the extravagant episcopalianism which the Bishop's "open letter" asserts with such crude fervour: but that is not the matter which most concerns us. After reading very carefully both Canon Mason's letters, I reach the conclusion that (though on grounds of his own) he stands with the Bishop of Zanzibar in regretting and condemning the action of the two Bishops at Kikuyu. I say again that, if that action be formally repudiated by the Church of England, then for the first time in its history as a Reformed Church the Church of England repudiates its own character.

If Mr. R. E. Hutton will be at the pains to acquaint himself with the pre-Tractarian history of the Church of England, he will find that the great Anglicans of the past, not only admitted non-episcopalians to Communion, but also themselves received the Sacrament from non-episcopalian ministers, holding themselves bound so to do by religious duty, since not to do so would have implied refusal of fellowship with orthodox fellow-Christians.

It is true (as I pointed out) that the position of Non-conformists is not precisely identical with that of the Presbyterian Churches, with which Anglicans in the past owned fraternity, and within England and Wales there are legal obstacles to intercommunion, which we may regret, but cannot ignore. These obstacles, however, do not exist in the mission field, and there the question resolves itself into this crucial point. What principles shall determine our relations with non-Anglicans? Are we to proceed on the principles of Anglicanism, as these were generally understood from Cranmer to Newman, or are we to give formal and final endorsement to the Tractarian episcopalianism, and acquiesce in an isolation, sterilizing and complete, alike from the older episcopal Churches which were never reformed, and from the newer non-episcopal Churches, which share with ourselves the heritage of the Reformation?

It is high time that English Churchmen generally faced, and answered, that question.

Mr. Syers in reading the Prayer-book has forgotten the great principle of the English Reformation, which is there set forth tersely in the preface "Of Ceremonies":—"And in these our doings we condemn no other nations nor prescribe anything but to our own people only." Thus, naturally, he confuses two things—Episcopacy, as the rule of the Reformed Church of England, which the Prayer-book asserts and nobody questions; and Episcopacy, as essential to every Christian Church, which was never the doctrine of the English Church, and was consistently contradicted by the teaching and example of eminent Anglicans until the Tractarians read into the Prayer-book their own narrow and narrowing conception of Christianity. The Prayer-book is not exactly its own interpreter. Mr. Syers is not the first, and will not be the last, who has been misled by its language. That is one cogent reason for Prayer-book revision. Meanwhile, some study of Anglican history and some acquaintance with Anglican literature are indispensable in the

WOMEN WHO DO WORK.

HOW THEY OUTNUMBER MEN.

"Out of a total population of 13,662,200 males and 14,857,113 females of ten years and upwards in England and Wales," says a new Blue Book, "the numbers returned as engaged in occupations and as unoccupied respectively were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Engaged in Occupations.	11,453,665	4,830,731
Retired or Unoccupied ...	2,208,535	10,026,379

A similar section of the females in regard to marital condition gives the following results:—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Total	6,862,025	6,630,284	1,364,804
Retired or Unoccupied ...	3,122,193	5,950,093	953,793
Engaged in Occupations ...	3,739,532	680,191	411,011

As many as 21,580 boys and 10,243 girls between the ages of ten and thirteen were returned as engaged in occupations, and 75,561 boys and 39,033 girls aged from thirteen to fourteen.

Detailed particulars of occupations show that there were at the date of the census 140,814 men and 31,538 women in the Government service, and 107,810 men (including 53,160 police) and 19,437 women in the employment of local authorities.

INVASION OF THE PROFESSIONS.

The appended table shows at a glance the extent to which women have invaded the professions and their subordinate services a noteworthy feature being the inclusion of three ladies under the heading of 'clergymen, priests, ministers':—

	Males.	Females.
1. Clerical—		
Clergymen, Priests, Ministers	39,201	3
Others	13,157	14,252
2. Legal—		
Barristers, Solicitors ...	21,380	—
Law Clerks	34,106	2,159
3. Medical—		
Physicians, Surgeons, Registered Practitioners.	52,992	477
Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants ...	1,257	83,662
Others	14,064	3,560
4. Teaching	76,428	187,283
5. Literary, Scientific, and Political	25,499	5,689
6. Engineers and Surveyors.	12,271	—
7 and 8. Art, Music, Drama, etc., ...	167,223	49,998
Painters, Sculptors, Artists	7,417	1,202
Photographers	11,899	5,016
Musicians, Music Masters, Singers ...	22,844	24,272
Actors	9,076	9,171

As regards commercial occupations, 4,301 women were returned under the heading of merchants, agents, and accountants, this total including 2,727 brokers and agents and 665 commercial travellers. There were also 5,489 women engaged in banking and insurance. Female commercial and business clerks numbered 117,057, compared with 360,478 males engaged in the same occupations.

Ordinary indoor domestic service gave employment to 1,271,990 women, and in addition 63,368 were engaged in hotels and in lodging and eating houses. Female domestic outdoor workers included one groom and 103 gardeners. Among domestic male servants there were 67,228 coachmen, 23,151 motor-car drivers and attendants, 118,739 gardeners, and 17,148 gamekeepers.

Other women workers enumerated include 25 farm bailiffs, 6 shepherds, 140 builders, 166 painters and decorators, 127,115 tailors, 66,578 milliners, 339,240 dress-makers, 10,271 milk-sellers and dairymen, 11,881 butchers, 66,242 bakers and confectioners, 53,638 grocers, 91,352 board and lodging-house keepers, 56,043 hotel keepers and publicans, 2,571 pawnbrokers, and 126,061 charwomen.

WOMEN AND MEN WORKERS.

Women outnumber the men in the following occupations:—

	Women.	Men.
Nurses, etc.	83,662	1,257
Teachers	167,243	76,428
Indoor domestics ...	1,345,358	54,260
Hospital service ...	41,639	17,394
Laundry workers ...	167,052	12,464
Cooks (not domestics) ...	13,538	10,336
Needle and pin makers ...	3,094	2,130
Steel pen makers ...	4,088	254
Cartridge and Firework makers ...	3,784	2,934
Matchbox makers ...	1,957	743
Envelope makers ...	3,316	515
Paper bag makers ...	5,286	583
Cardboard box makers ...	26,501	4,068
Bookbinders ...	18,349	12,960
Textile workers ...	642,041	400,474
Tailors ...	127,115	122,352
Milliners ...	66,578	984
Dressmakers ...	339,240	2,815
Shirtmakers, etc. ...	80,338	5,046
Strawhat makers ...	9,714	4,149
Corset makers ...	13,349	1,580
Button makers ...	4,322	1,367
Glove makers ...	8,072	2,967
Flower makers ...	3,977	614
Bakers, etc. (dealers) ...	66,242	43,691
Jam and sweet makers ...	20,058	9,332
Chocolate makers ...	12,508	5,368
Tobacco makers ...	19,312	7,886
Lodging-house keepers etc. ...	91,352	25,115
Waiters (not domestic) ...	27,490	23,054
Rag dealers ...	5,058	4,373
Celluloid makers ...	1,009	1,008

POCKET WIRELESS.

NEW INVENTION OF A FRENCH ENGINEER.

A new pocket wireless telegraphy receiver, which takes the form of a small telephone, and which for the receipt of messages, needs no apparatus of posts and antennae, has been presented to the French Astronomical Society by an engineer, M. Justin Landry.

The new instrument, which is so compact that it fits with ease into the coat pocket, has only to be brought into contact with any metallic surface; such as an iron railing a brass curtain rod, or the metal fittings of a motor-car to enable an observer in Paris to hear the time signals from the Eiffel tower.

Thirty miles from Paris a spade stuck in the ground forms a receiving station adequate to catch the wireless waves, while a telegraph post with its wires will serve the same purpose to a distance of over 650 miles.

M. Landry says that a tree will often serve as an excellent receiving station. One wire of his instrument should be attached to a spike screwed into the tree and the other to a pocket knife with one blade fixed in the ground. The earth attachment can often be dispensed with.

In the opinion of Colonel Renard, the well-known inventor and engineer, this new instrument should prove of value to airmen, who could use it in fog or weather, necessary

ALL ABOUT EGGS.

A PLEA FOR STANDARDISATION ACCORDING TO AGE.

Now, when the new-laid egg is most expensive, there is appropriateness in the plea for the standardisation of eggs which Mr. Edward Brown has made in the columns of "The Times."

Mr. Brown is connected with the National Poultry Organisation Society, and he argues that the terms used by shopkeepers in connection with eggs are hopelessly misleading. What is regarded as a new-laid egg in one district would be looked upon as a mere cooking egg in another. A fresh egg may have attained the respectable age of three months, but there is nothing to convey to the purchaser this all-important fact.

EGGS AND EGGS.

In the interests of the public Mr. Brown has drafted the interpretation he places upon the five terms that are used to designate the egg of commerce;

New-laid.—Three to five days old, in accordance with the season of the year, and in other respects as laid down above. These alone are recommended for boiling;

Breakfast.—In all respects the same, save that as they are a few days older there is a slight shrinkage and the bright appearance has gone. For poaching or frying these are excellent;

Fresh.—Not preserved. Good eggs for cooking, but nothing more. Usually foreign and inferior native supplies, in which the value has been lost by delays in marketing.

Cookers.—A varied class, including "pickles," often very doubtful indeed. Faith is necessary for their consumption; and

Eggs.—Upon these the curtain may be drawn. A scrap-heap for the other classses.

Another expert has remarked that, whilst "new-laid," is the trade term for the egg newest from the nest, fresh would be a fitter term.

But an egg is not necessarily fresh because it is new-laid. Everything depends upon the way in which it has been stored.

BETTER IN THE DARK.

The buyer should not select his eggs from the shop window, for eggs that have been kept cool, ventilated, and perferably in the dark are far better value than those which have been exposed. There is, moreover, a bloom on the new-laid egg not present in the case of the more mature article.

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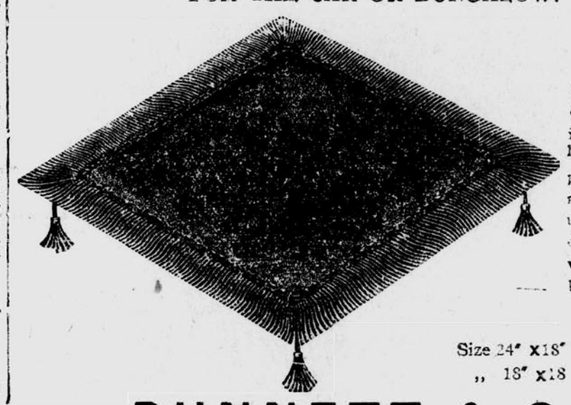

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